

CORBIN  
SPECIALTIES



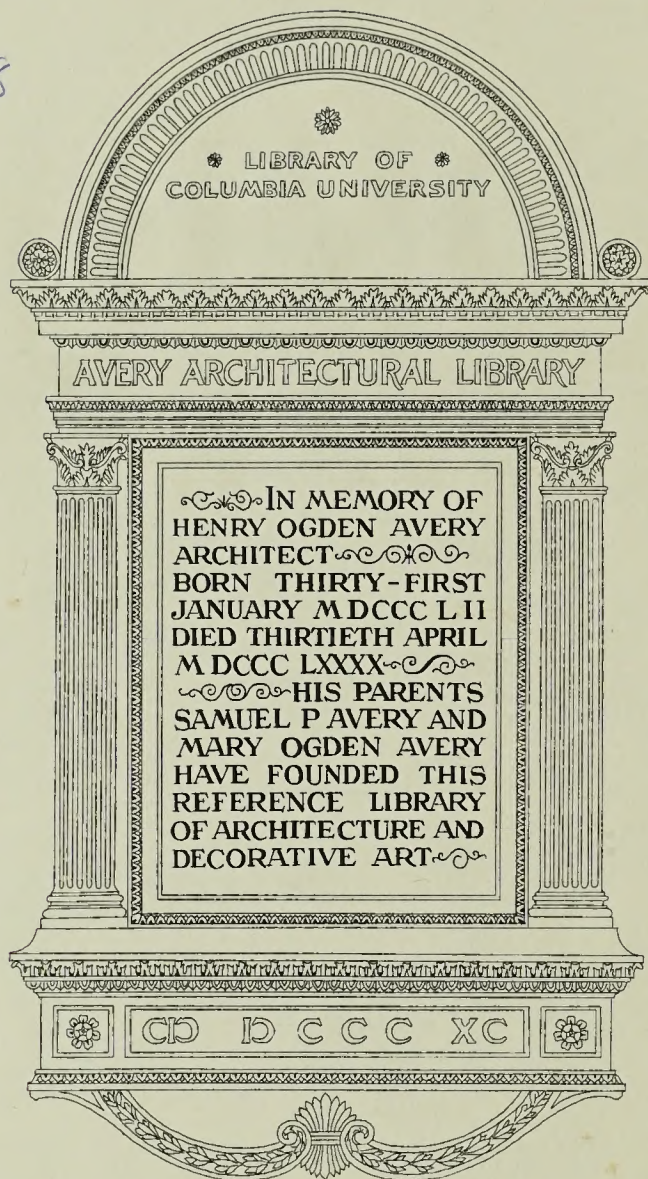
CLASSICS

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HARDWARE - 1913







CORBIN  
SPECIALTIES

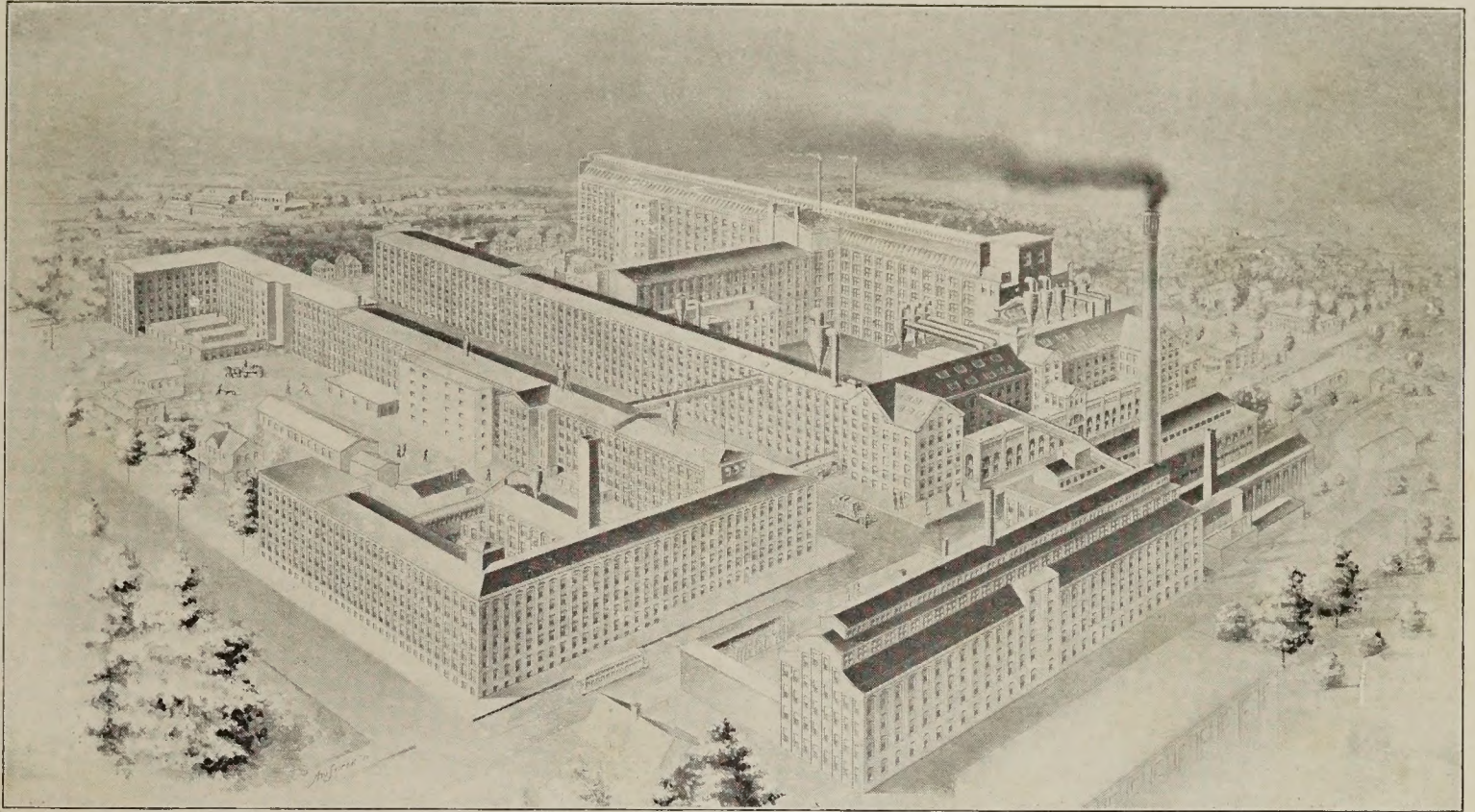


COORBIN  
SPECIALLY









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THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD  
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF  
LOCKS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

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# CORBIN SPECIALTIES

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SOME OF THE NEWER AND MORE  
PROMINENT ARTICLES IN  
THE CORBIN LINE

— O F —

EVERYTHING IN BUILDERS' HARDWARE

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MADE BY

**P. & F. CORBIN**

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION, SUCCESSOR

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

# C O R B I N   H A R D W A R E

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**T**HE TERM "Corbin Hardware" covers the most comprehensive and best assorted line of locks and finishing hardware made. Every article has been subjected to rigid tests, both as to its quality and finish and its desirability from the customers' view point, and in consequence the name of Corbin carries with it a sense of superiority and desirability. The name is a guarantee of excellence.

From time to time, Corbin inventors have developed specialties which have shown so great an improvement over anything then in existence as to warrant special mention and a special regard in the esteem of those who erect and equip buildings of the finest types. This book is devoted to some of the newest and most important of these specialties and you will find its pages well worth a careful reading.

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**P .   &   F .   C O R B I N**

The American Hardware Corporation, Successor  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



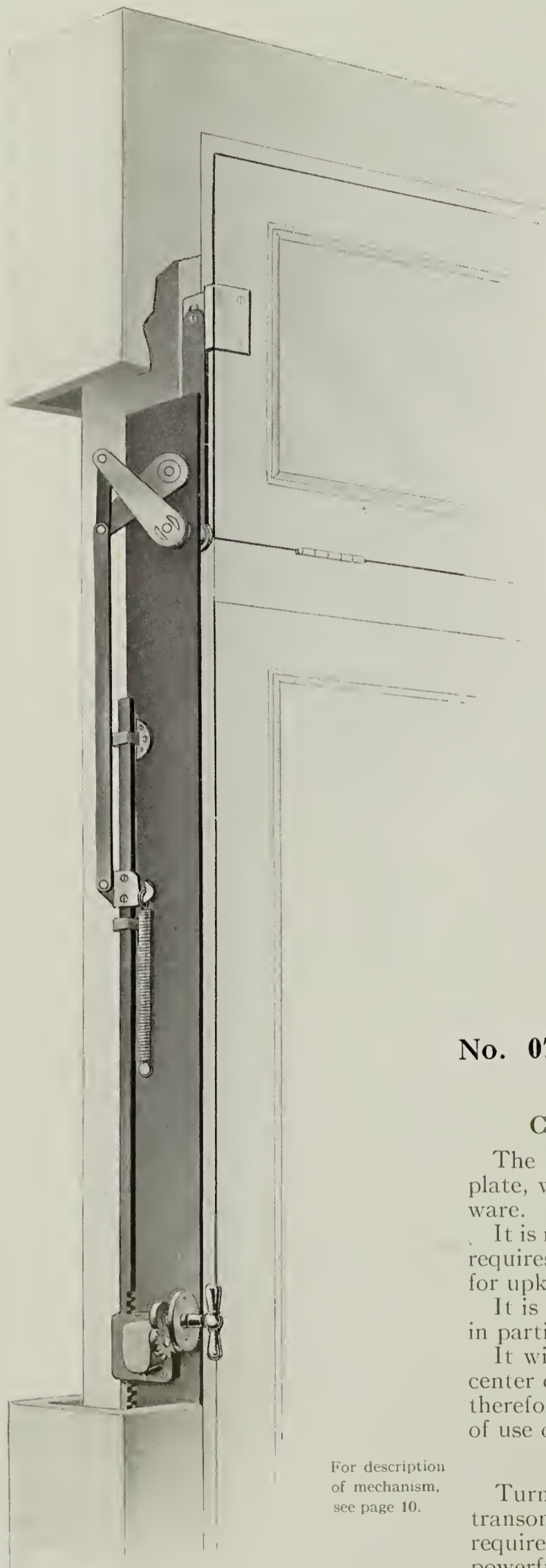
# CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER



A NEW AND IMPROVED DEVICE FOR HANDLING ANY  
TRANSOM UNDER ANY CONDITIONS

(PATENTED)

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER



**Fig. 1**  
NO. 075 CONCEALED TRANSOM  
LIFTER IN POSITION FOR USE.

For description  
of mechanism,  
see page 10.



**Fig. 2**

TYPICAL CORRIDOR OR ROOM DOOR IN A MODERN OFFICE OR HOTEL BUILDING. BOTTOM-HINGED TRANSOMS ARE GENERALLY USED, AS THEY DEFLECT THE INCOMING CURRENTS OF AIR UPWARD AND AWAY FROM THE OCCUPANTS OF THE ROOM.

## No. 075 FOR BOTTOM-HINGED TRANSOMS

For instructions for ordering, see page 15.

### Characteristics of the Corbin Concealed Lifter

The only portion visible is the bronze metal T handle and plate, which can be finished to correspond with the other hardware.

It is noiseless in operation, never wears out or gets out of order, requires no adjustment after being installed and costs nothing for upkeep or repairs.

It is equally applicable to steel or wood trim, and can be used in partitions as thin as two inches.

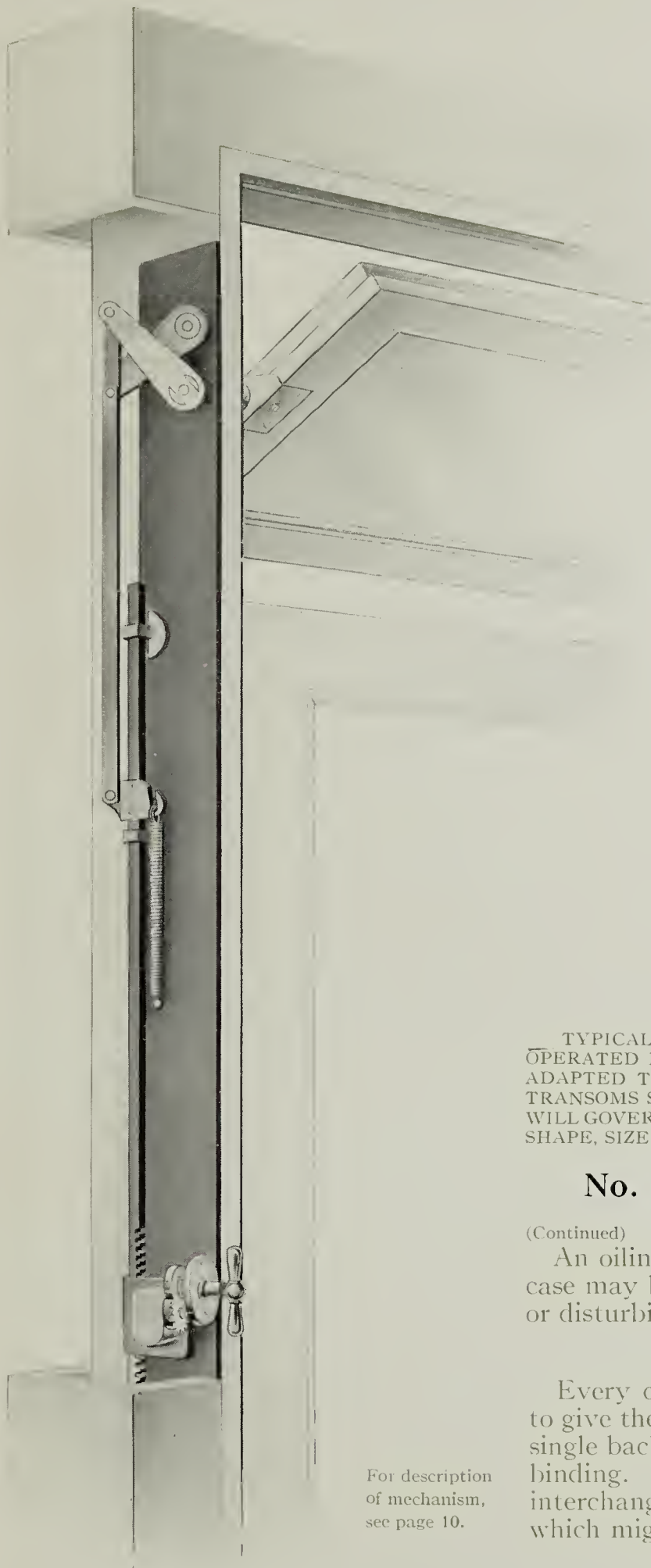
It will operate any style or size of transom, whether bottom, center or top hung, right or left hand, swinging in or out. It is therefore adapted to suit the swing of the door, or other conditions of use or construction.

### Operation

Turning the T handle operates any of the Corbin concealed transom lifters. The handle turns easily, only one hand being required to open or close a transom. The leverage gives a powerful and positive action, and the mechanism is so arranged that the transom is firmly held in any position, obviating the use of catches or other locking devices.

(Continued)

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

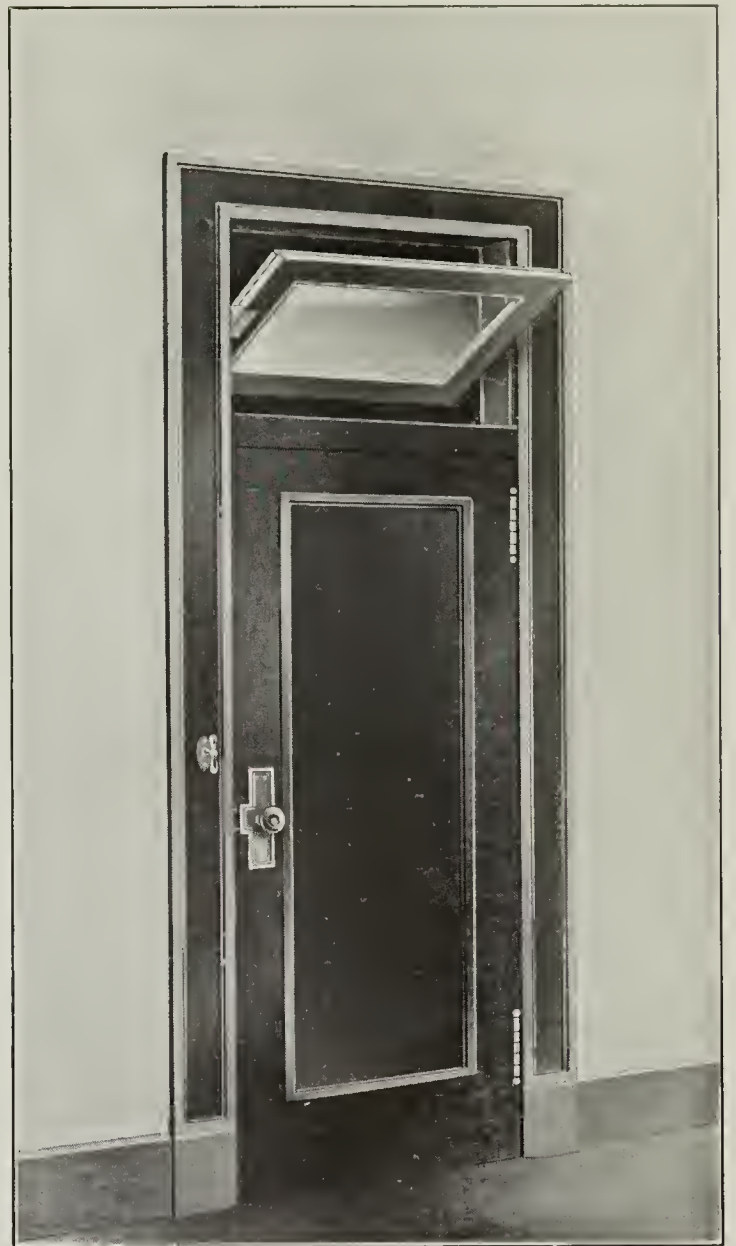


**Fig. 3**

NO. 074 CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER IN POSITION FOR USE.

THIS IS ATTACHED THE SAME AS NO. 075, EXCEPT THAT IT IS RAISED TO BRING THE PIVOT OPPOSITE THE CENTER OF THE SASH AND A DIFFERENT SASH PLATE IS USED.

For description of mechanism, see page 10.



**Fig. 4**

TYPICAL CORRIDOR OR ROOM DOOR WITH CENTER-HUNG TRANSOM OPERATED BY A NO. 074 LIFTER. THE CENTER-HUNG TRANSOMS ARE BEST ADAPTED TO UNUSUALLY TALL, LARGE OR HEAVY SASH, AND FOR WALL TRANSOMS SUCH AS APPEAR IN FIGURES 7 AND 8. THE CORBIN NO. 074 LIFTER WILL GOVERN PERFECTLY THE ACTION OF CENTER-HUNG TRANSOMS OF ANY SHAPE, SIZE OR WEIGHT.

## **No. 074, FOR CENTER-HUNG TRANSOMS**

For instructions for ordering, see page 15

(Continued)

An oiling tube is provided, so that the mechanism in the gear case may be lubricated with an ordinary oiler without removing or disturbing any of the parts.

### **Mechanically Correct**

Every care has been taken, both in design and construction, to give the maximum of efficiency. The mounting of all parts on a single back plate ensures the proper operation and freedom from binding. Special dies have been employed, so that all parts are interchangeable. Provision is made against looseness of parts which might cause rattling.

### **Easy to Install**

Since all the mechanism is attached to a single back plate and as a unit, the Corbin Concealed Transom lifter is both easy to install and certain to operate satisfactorily. The usual blocking is not interfered with. The lifter should be applied on the side of the door next to the lock so as not to interfere with the buck and jamb on the hinge side. Figures 13 and 14 illustrate the best form of the buck, but if not so made, it can be easily cut so as to permit the insertion of the gear case and pivot levers.

Instructions for applying are packed with each lifter.

(Continued)

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER



Fig. 5

NO. 073  
CONCEALED  
TRANSOM  
LIFTER IN  
POSITION  
FOR USE.

THIS IS AT-  
TACHED THE  
SAME AS NO.  
074, EXCEPT  
THAT IT IS  
RAISED TO  
BRING THE  
PIVOT OP-  
POSITE THE  
TOP OF THE  
SASH AND  
IN THE RE-  
ARRANGE-  
MENT OF  
LEVERS TO  
GIVE A RE-  
VERSED AC-  
TION.

For descrip-  
tion of mechan-  
ism, see page 10.

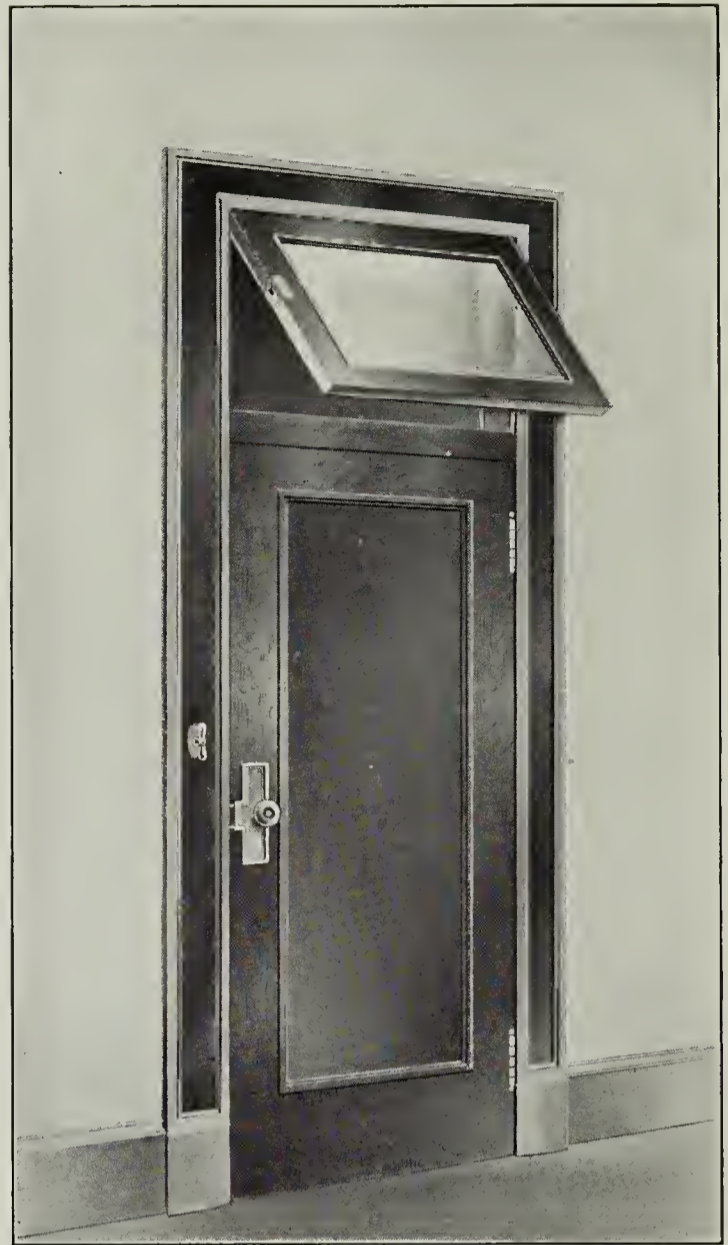


Fig. 6

TYPICAL CORRIDOR OR ROOM DOOR IN A HOTEL OR OFFICE BUILDING, WITH TOP-HUNG TRANSOM AND NO. 073 LIFTER. TRANSOMS HINGED AT TOP ARE NOT GENERALLY USED, BUT NO. 073 LIFTERS WILL FILL EVERY REQUIREMENT OF SERVICE WHEN THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

## No. 073, FOR TOP-HUNG TRANSOMS

For instructions for ordering, see page 15.

(Continued)

### Its Economic Value

The value of a transom for ventilation depends absolutely upon the device that operates it. If the transom is hard to open or if the lifter is broken or out of order no attempt is made to secure ventilation through this means and the transom is useless. Therefore, it is most important that the transom lifter be easily operated, thoroughly reliable and, because of the number employed, that it should require no attention and should last as long as the building does. The Corbin concealed transom lifter has all the desired characteristics and, further, it possesses them in a degree to be found in no other device for governing transoms, and has some features which are not found elsewhere. The transoms of a large building, properly equipped, will give better ventilation than any system of forced draught for the halls and corridors from natural flues through which the warm air of the rooms seeks to escape, causing a strong current whenever an opening is found through which the air can pass. The health and comfort of tenants, and the desirability of rooms is materially affected by the quality of the air and possibility of arranging for free currents when desired and perfectly controlling them. Hence the necessity for such a device as the Corbin Concealed Transom lifter, especially designed for service under all conditions.

## THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

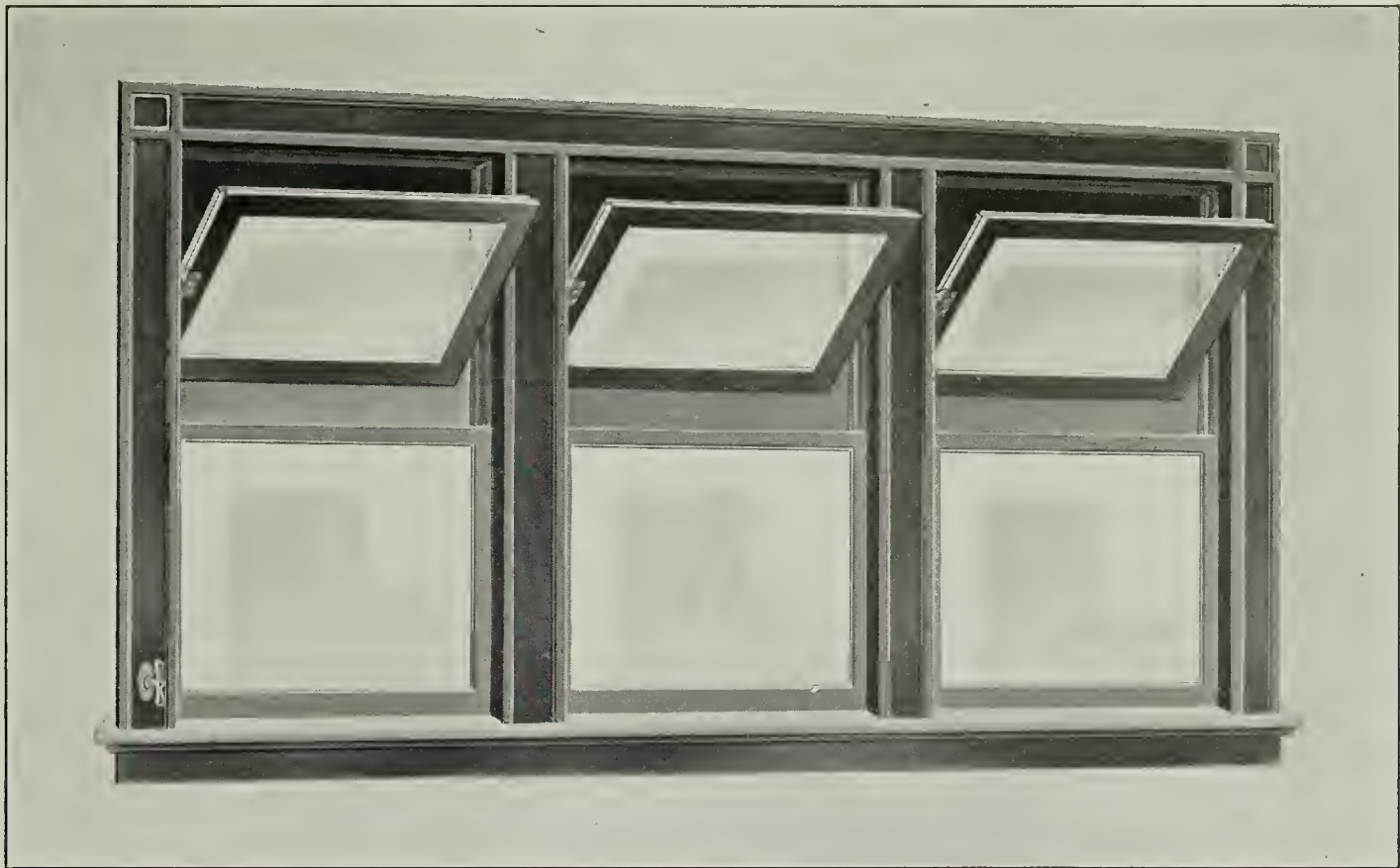


Fig. 7

A No. 074 transom lifter attached to three parallel transoms in corridor of an office building. The easy and positive action makes it possible to operate any number of transoms hung in this way as easily as one.

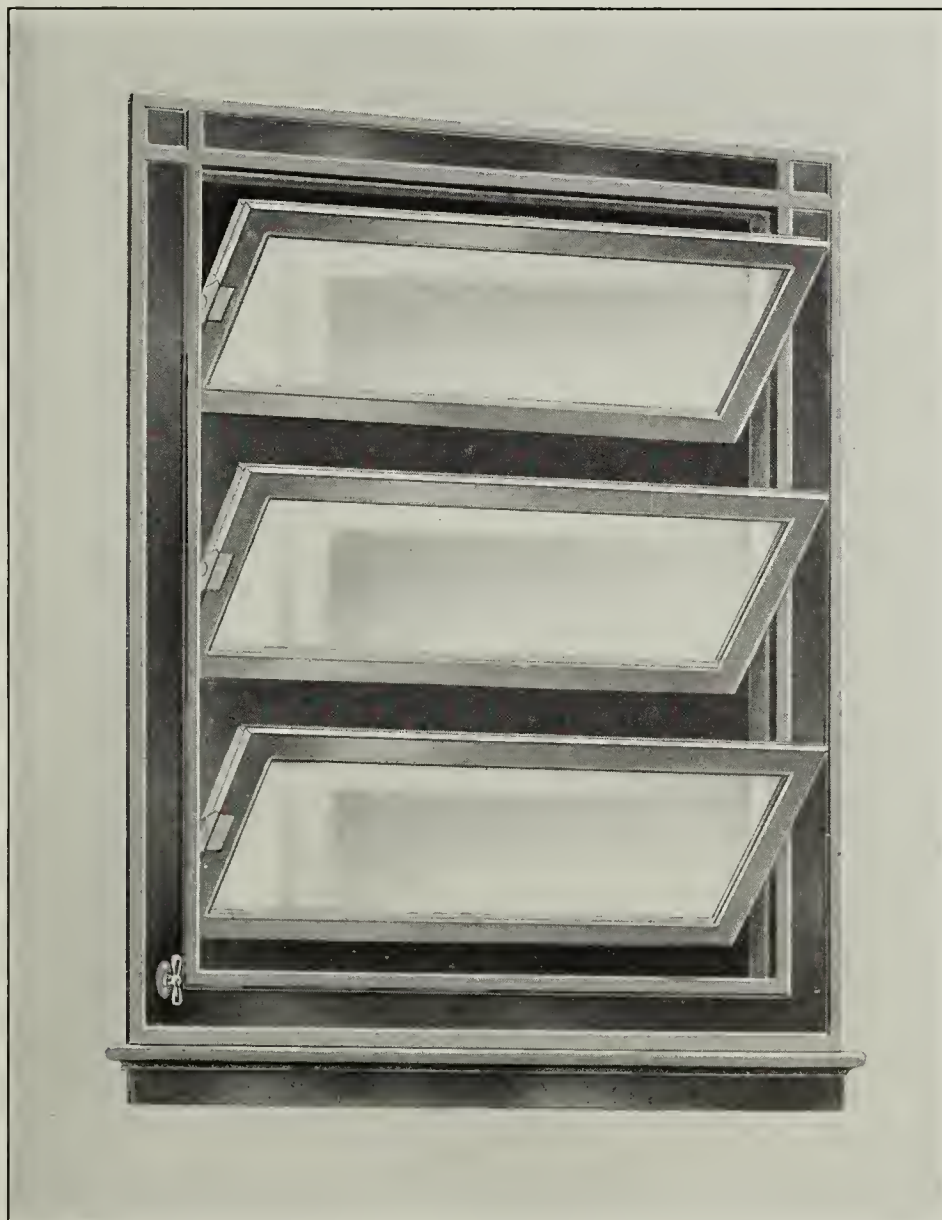


Fig. 8

A No. 074 Transom Lifter attached to a three-section transom in the corridor of an office building. The three sections move as one and are as easily and positively governed as a single sash.

Any number of transoms placed perpendicularly to one another can be operated with the Corbin Concealed Transom Lifter.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

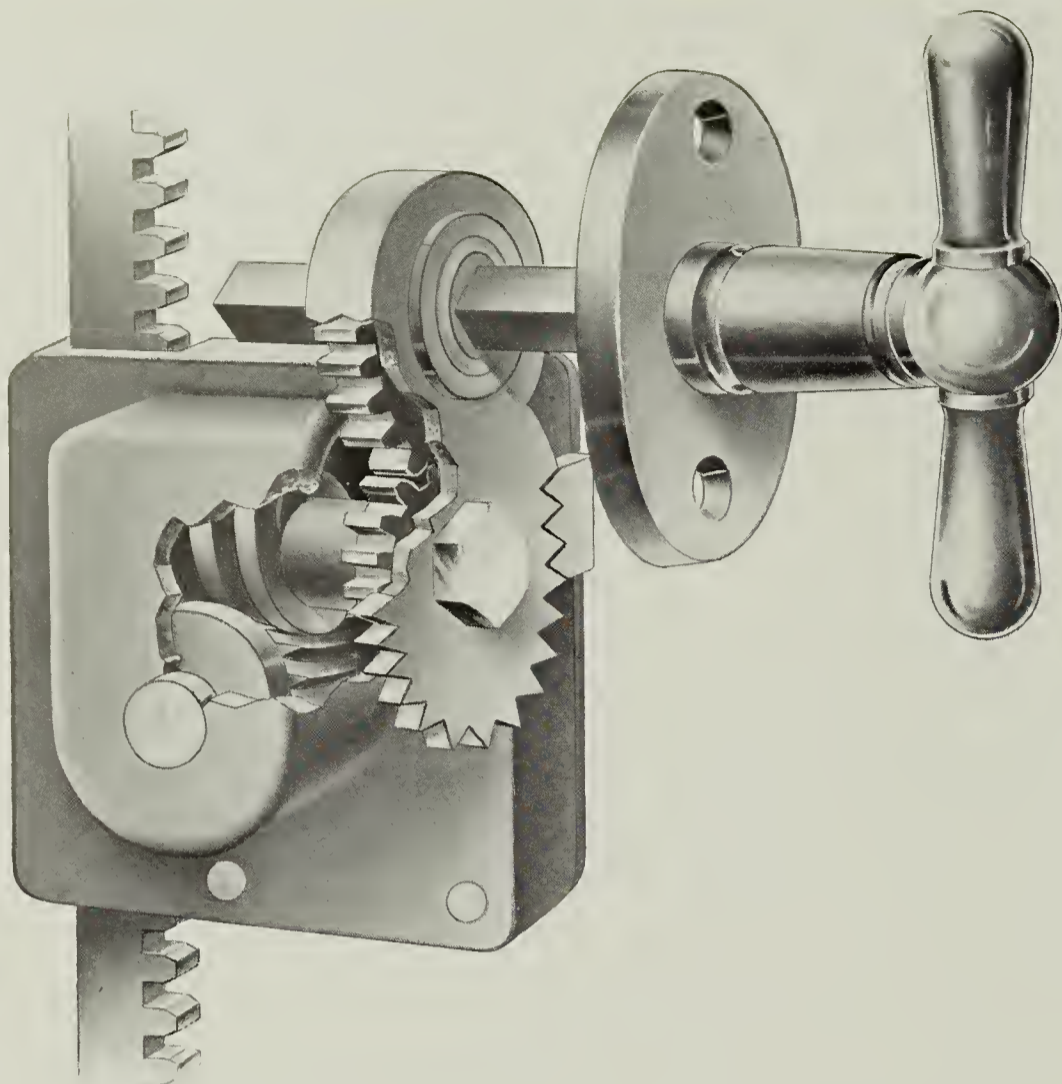


Fig. 9

This shows the T handle and the front of gear case broken away to expose the mechanism.

The T handle and plate are the only visible portions, the balance being mounted within the casing.

The toothed segment attached to the worm spindle gear permits an adjustment that will place the handle in the center of the casing.

The worm gear multiplies the leverage and enables the transom to be moved with little pressure on the handle, and also holds the transom firmly fixed at any angle.

The rack moves up and down as the handle is turned, actuating the transom.

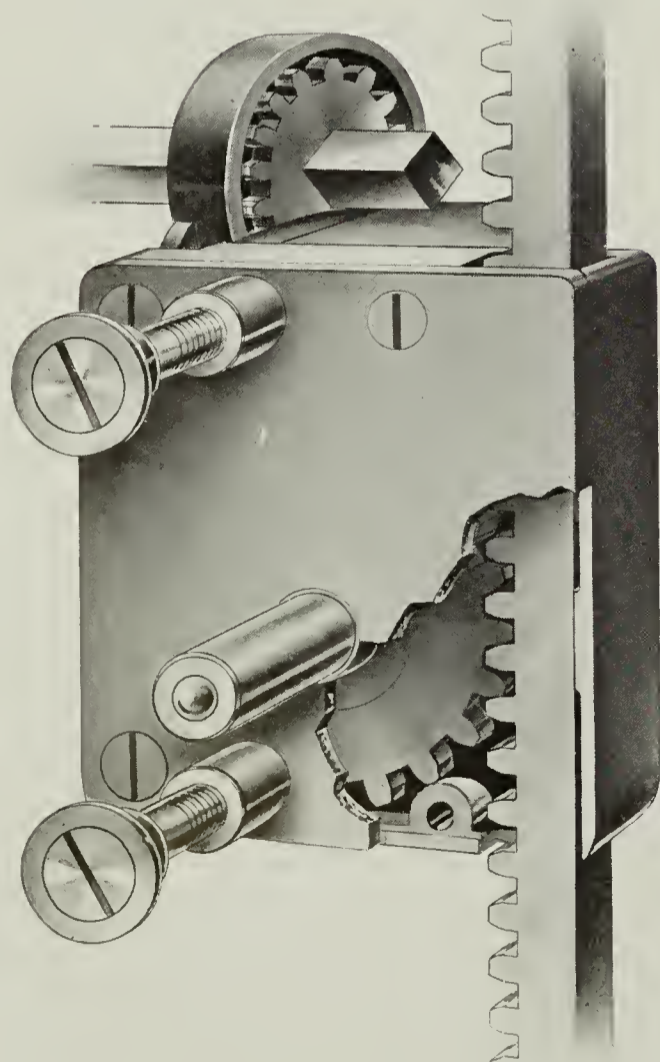


Fig. 10

This shows the back of the gear case, with the assembly plate removed.

The ball-tip oiler protrudes through the jamb. Pressing the spout of an ordinary oiler against the ball causes it to recede, opening the tube for admission of lubricant.

The two bolts pass through the jamb and attach the lifter firmly to it. These bolts are located outside of the door stop on the jamb.

The rack and gear are shown where cover is broken away. The rack is moved up and down as the gears are rotated by the turning of the handle.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

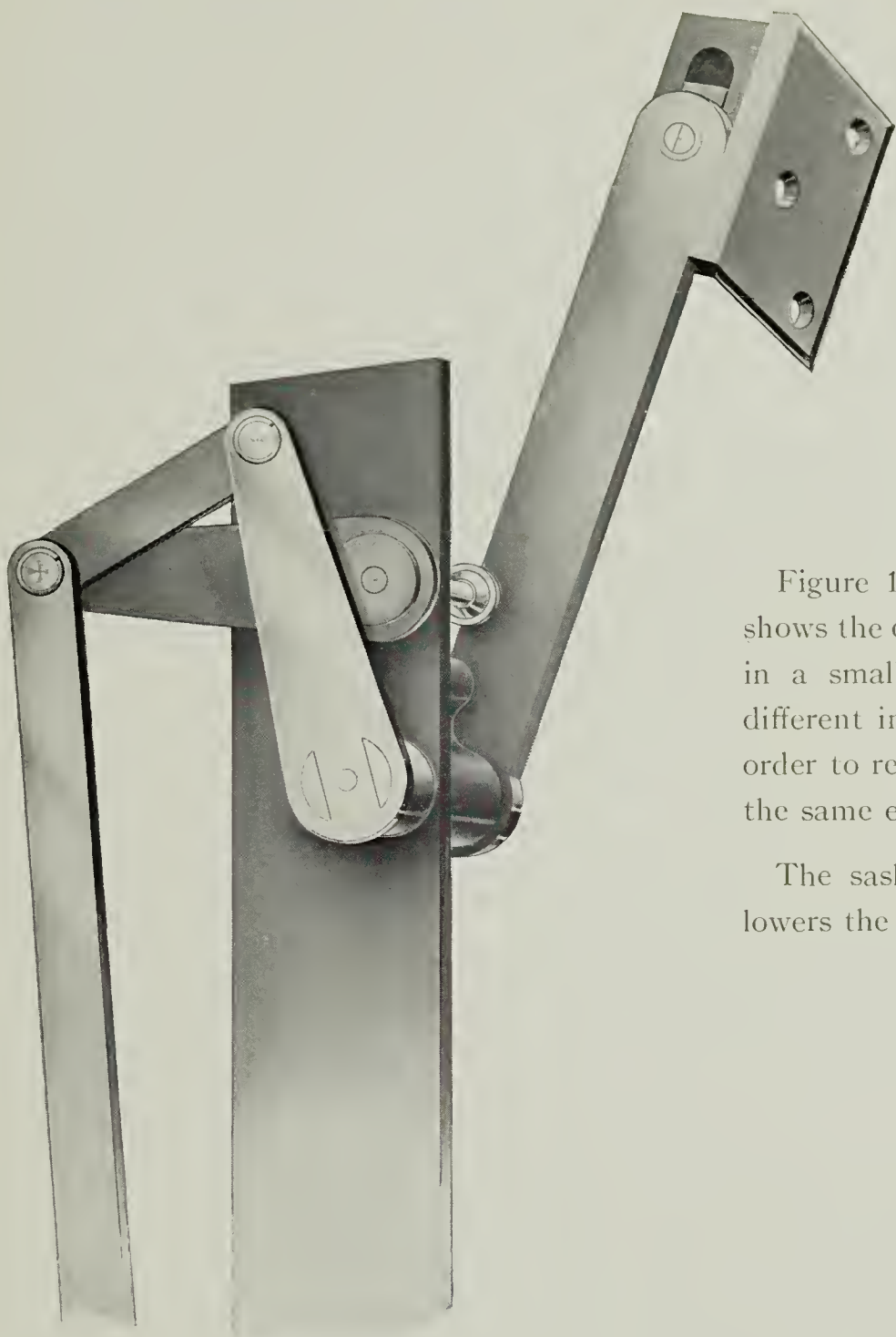


Fig. 11

Figure 11 illustrates the upper end of the lifter and shows the compound lever, which gives a powerful action in a small space. The arrangement of the parts is different in No. 073 from that in Nos. 074 and 075, in order to reverse the movement, but the same parts and the same effect obtains in all.

The sash plate, with the noiseless slide, raises and lowers the transom without jar or noise.

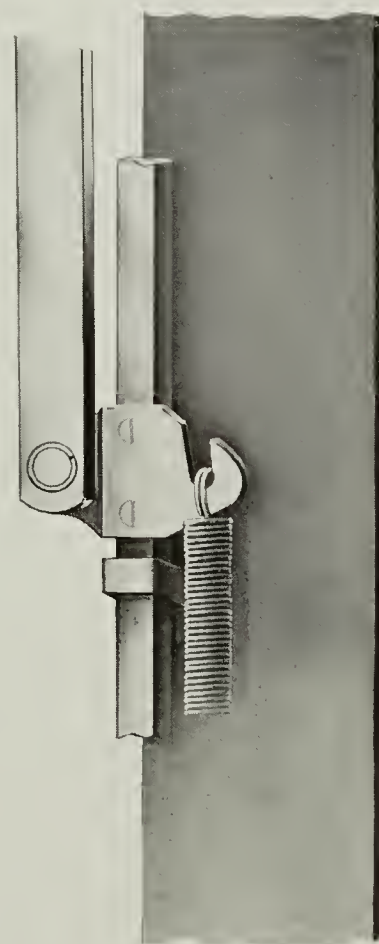


Fig. 12

Figure 12 illustrates the hinged lower end of the connecting rod, and shows the means by which a direct pull upon the compound lever is obtained without affecting the action of the rack and gear. This provision absolutely prevents any possibility of sticking or binding. The spring absorbs any back-lash.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

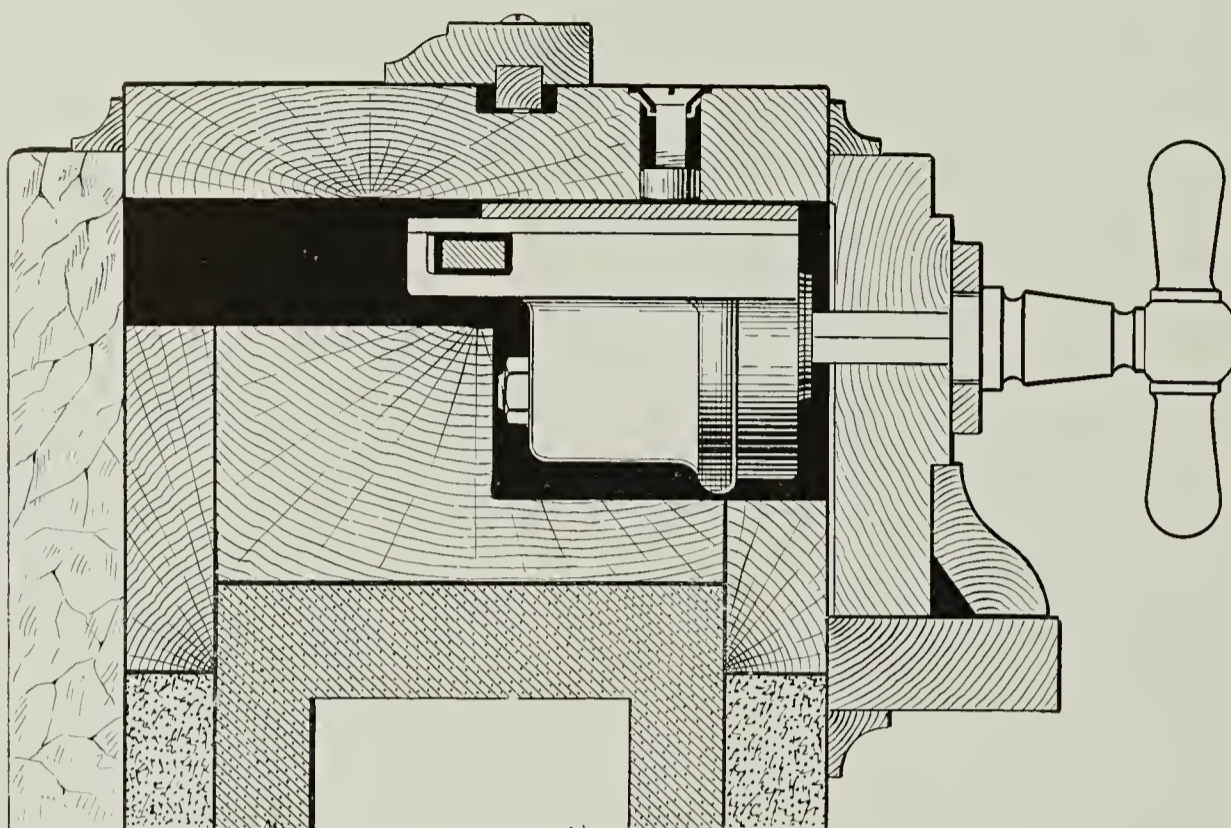


Fig. 13

Figure 13 shows a horizontal section of a typical wood jamb, at the gear case, which is usually located about four feet from the floor line. It is necessary to set the buck back from the jamb  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. This does not interfere with the usual blocking between the buck and the jamb. A notch  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height by  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  inches horizontal must be cut in the buck, which will give ample space for the insertion of the lifter.

The T handle is located on a flat surface of the casing. The construction of the gear case, as shown in figure 9, permits a wide range of adjustment to fit different widths of casing. The screws for attaching the lifter to the jamb are shown in figure 10.

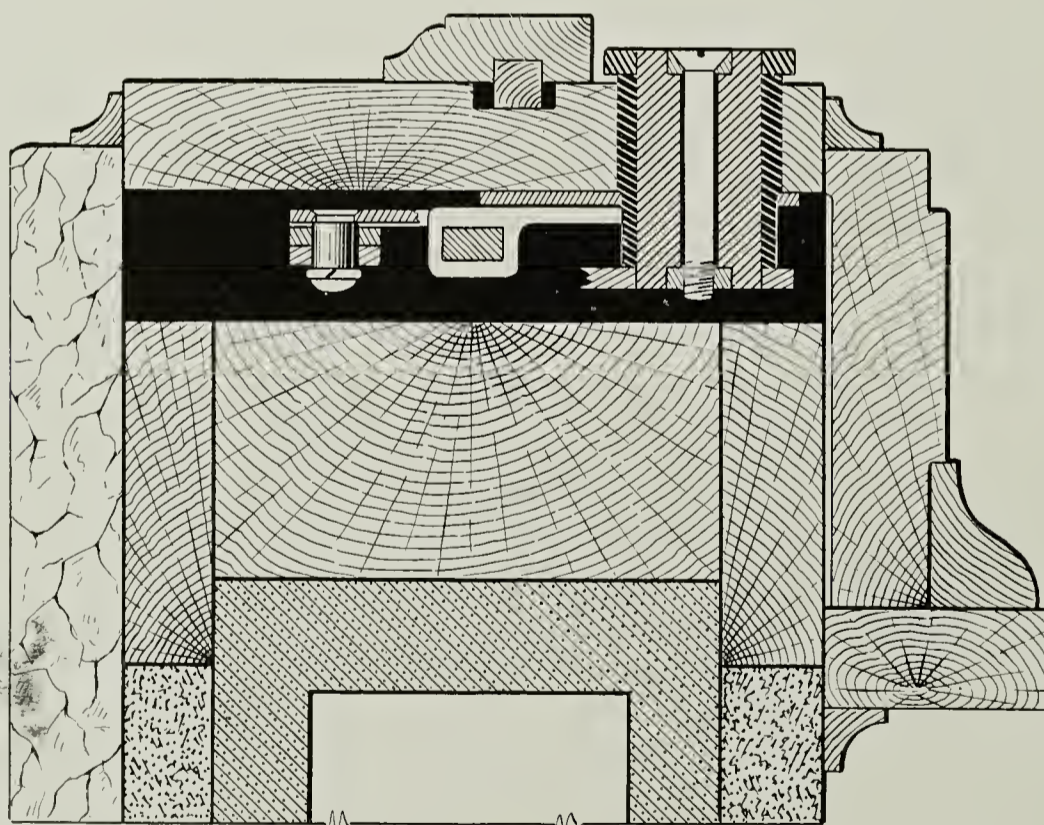


Fig. 14

Figure 14 shows a horizontal section of the same trim shown in figure 13, but taken at the pivot point of the transom sash. The buck must be set  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch from back of jamb on the lock side of the door, as explained above. The construction on the hinged side of the door is not affected. The sash may be pivoted at bottom, center or top and open to any point up to 45 degrees.

Complete details will be furnished for installation.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

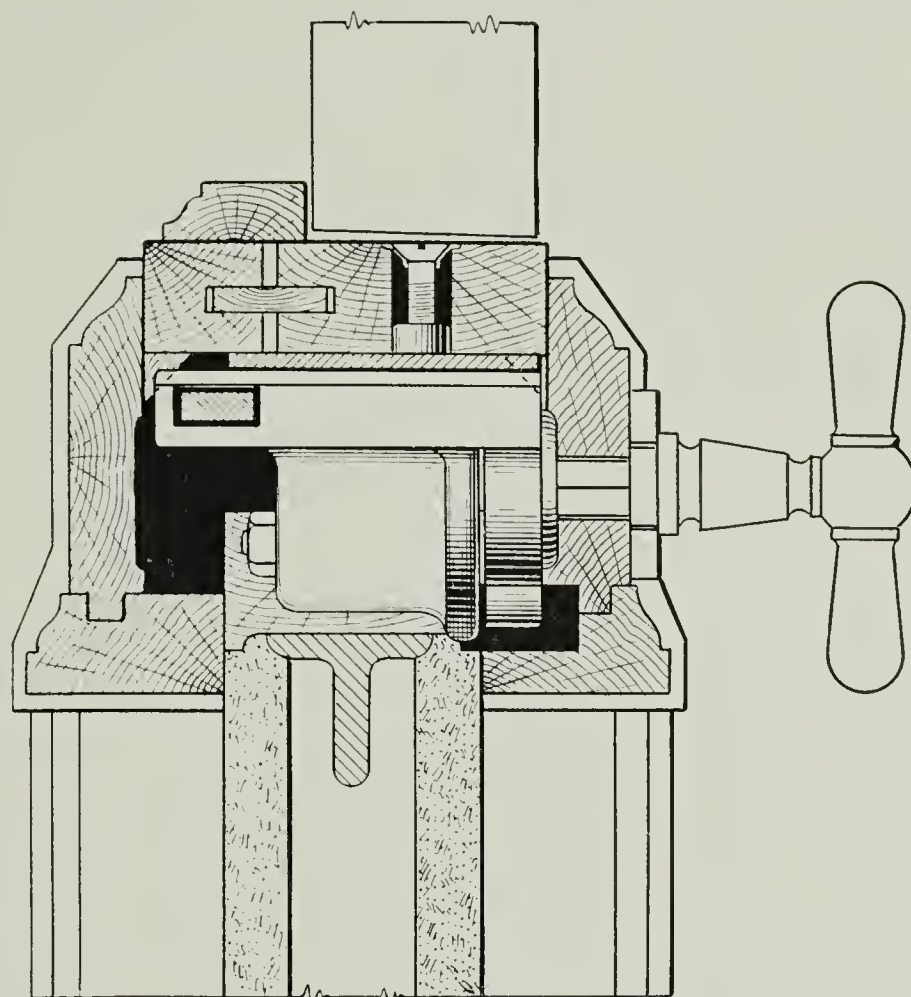


Fig. 15

Figure 15 represents a two inch plaster wall with a split jamb. The section is shown at the gear case, located approximately four feet from the floor on the lock side of the door. The jamb is  $3\frac{3}{16}$  inches in width. Any width less than this makes the use of a concealed transom lifter impossible on this particular construction. The gear case and all other parts are standard.

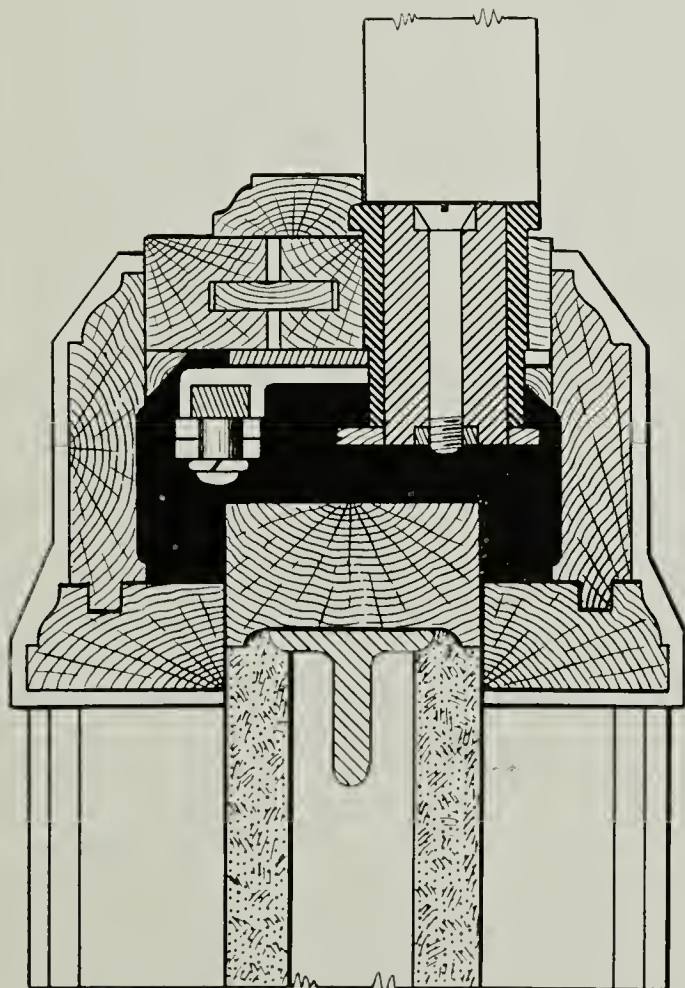


Fig. 16

Figure 16 represents a horizontal section of a two inch plaster wall at the pivot center of the transom. This shows the pivot bearing and a  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch transom, which may be hinged at top, center or bottom as may be desired.

The two inch wall is the latest development in modern design of buildings, and the Corbin concealed transom lifter is the only device which can be used on the limited space which the narrow construction affords.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

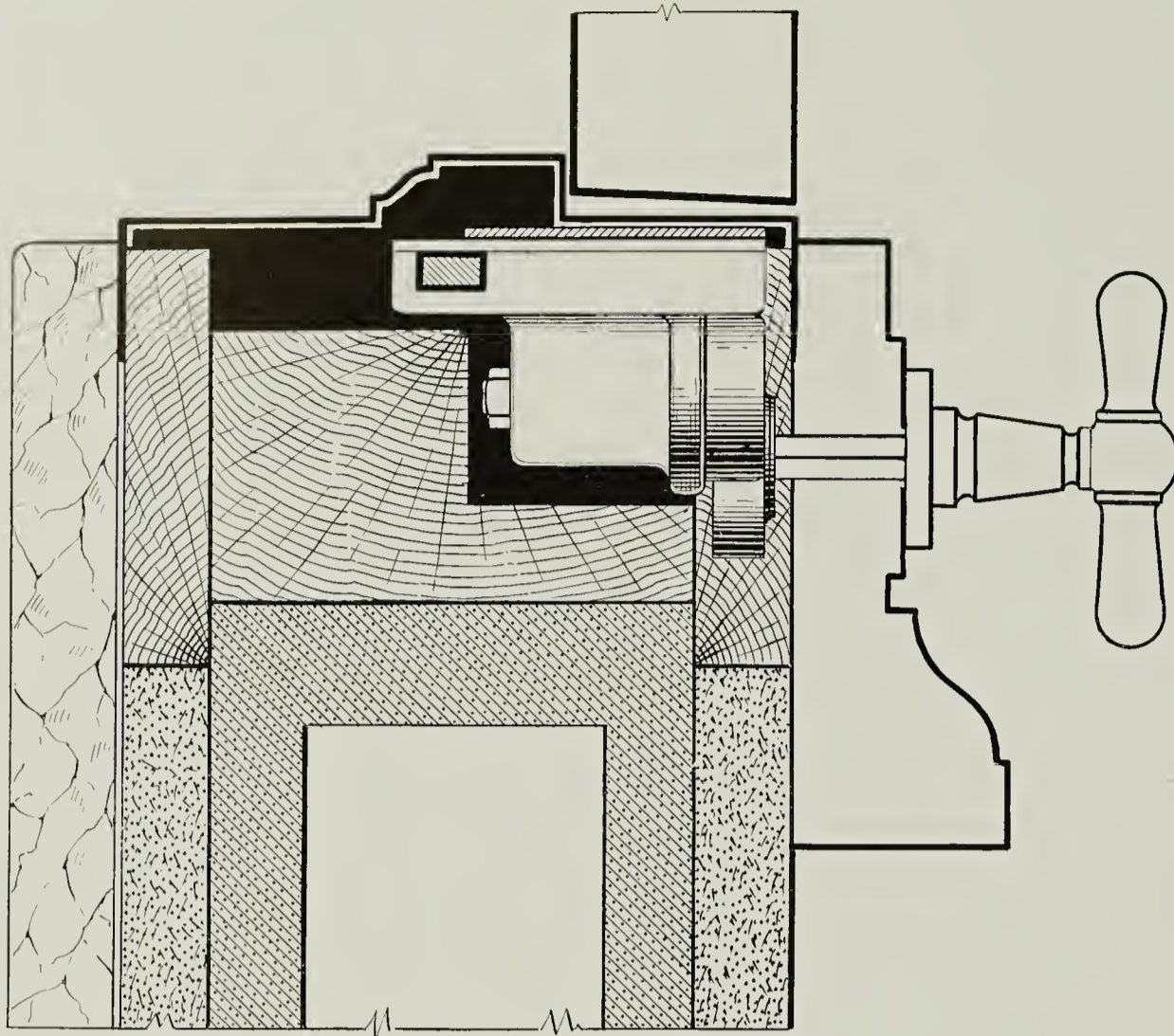


Fig. 17

Figure 17 represents a horizontal section of a jamb with metal trim, taken at the gear case, located about four feet from the floor. A four inch tile section is shown with marble on the corridor side and metal trim on the room side. If desired, the assembly plate of the Corbin concealed transom lifter may be spot welded to the metal jamb, but it is preferred to weld a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch plate at intervals to the metal jamb to receive the screw heads for holding the device in place.

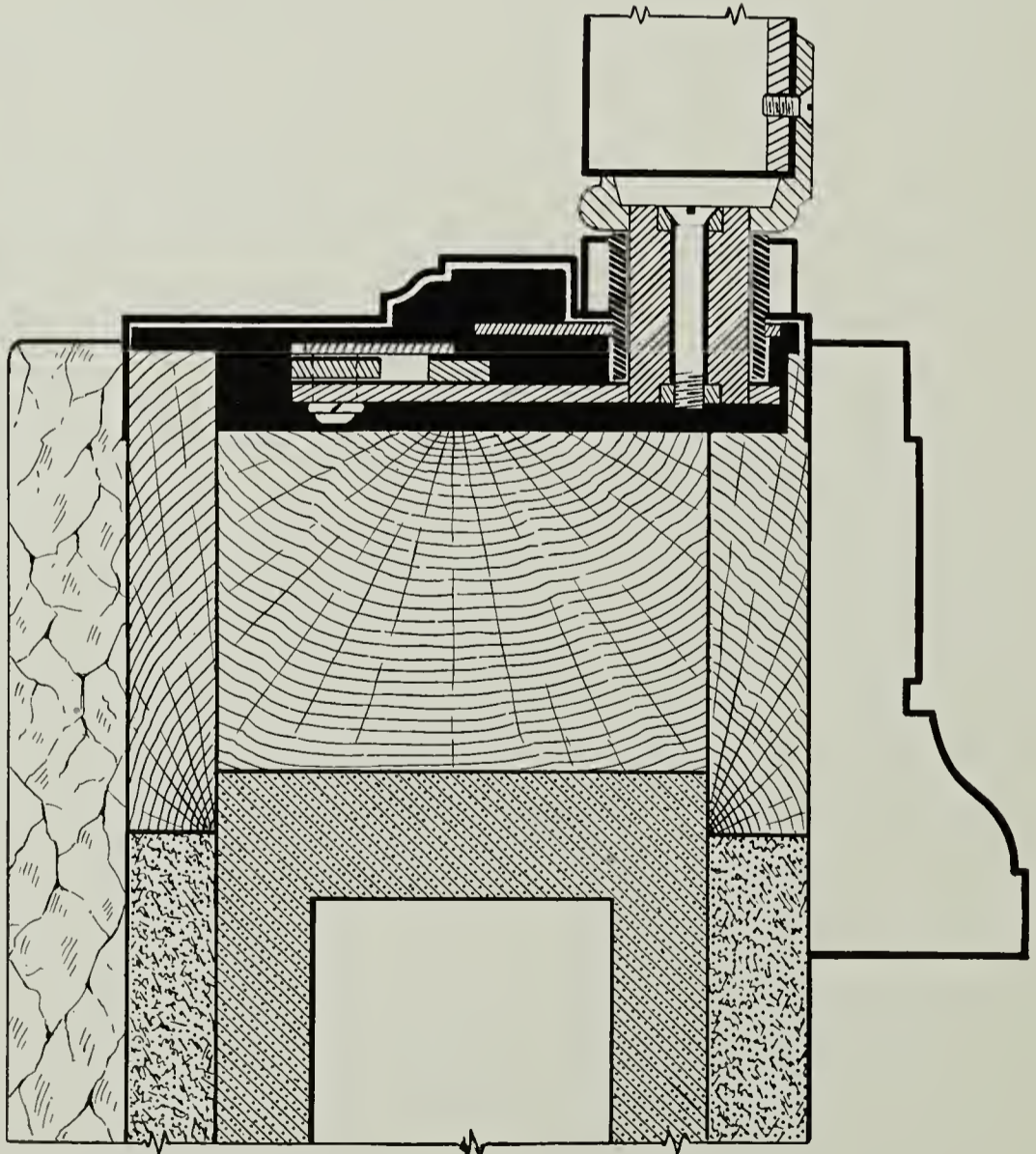


Fig. 18

Figure 18 represents a horizontal section of the same jamb shown in figure 17, but taken at the pivot bearing. The transom may pivot at any point and will open to 45 degrees.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

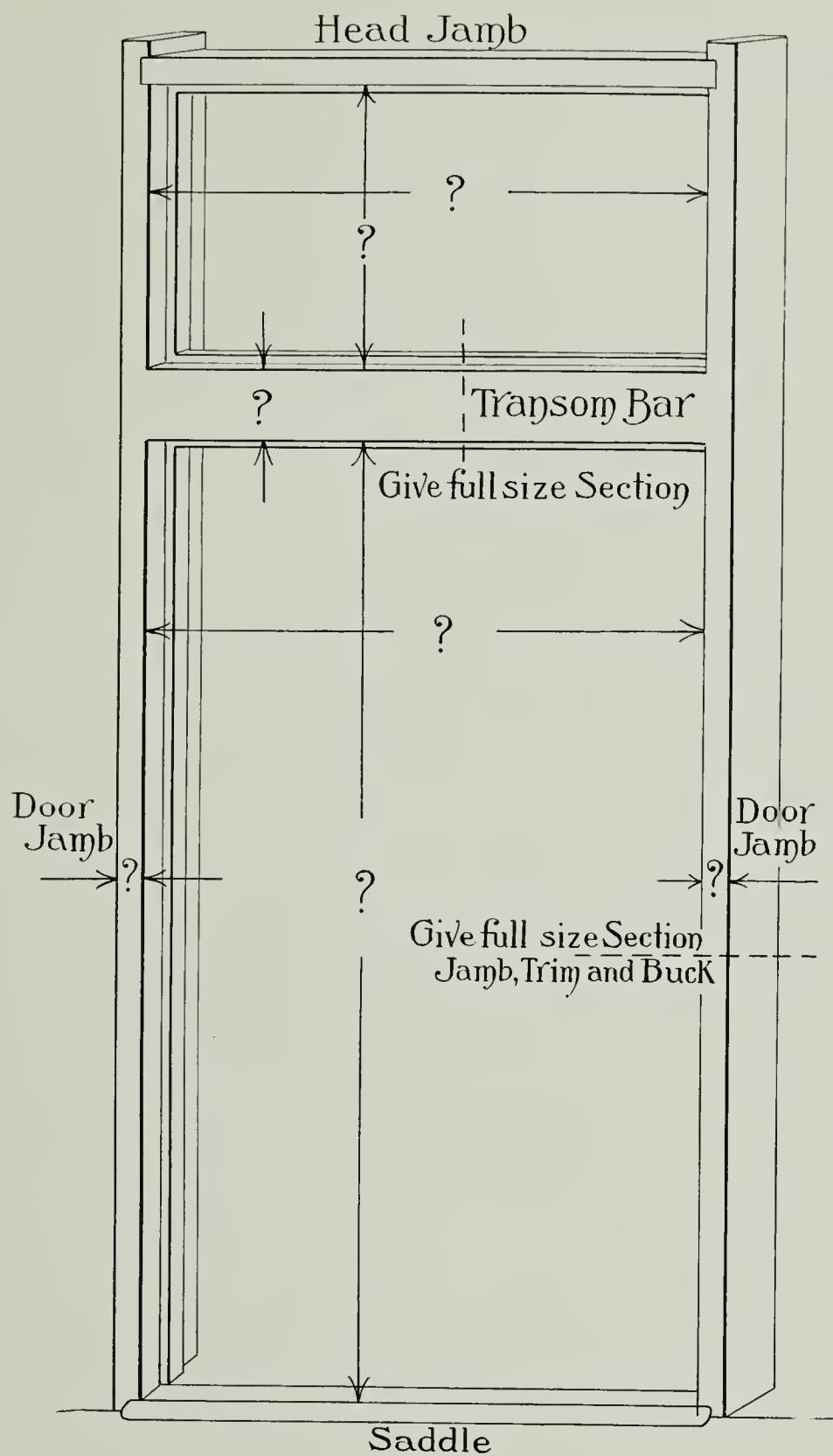


Fig. 19

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

The following information should be given :

Height of transom

Width of transom

Thickness of transom

Height of transom bar

Height of door

Width of door

Thickness of door jamb

Hand of door

The following should also be furnished :

A full size section of transom bar

A full size section of jamb, trim and buck

Also state whether the transom is bottom hung, center hung or top hung.

Give the finish desired for the T handle and rose.

The transom lifter should always be placed on the jamb nearest the lock side of the door.

## TO DETERMINE THE HAND OF A DOOR

The hand of a door is always taken from the outside of a street door, from the corridor side of a corridor door and from the side of a communicating door between rooms on which the butts do not show when closed.

If the butts are at the right hand: A door opening from you is right hand, regular. A door opening toward you is right hand, reverse bevel.

If the butts are at the left hand: A door opening from you is left hand, regular. A door opening toward you is left hand, reverse bevel.

## SAMPLE SPECIFICATION

The contractor shall furnish and install for all movable transom sash, concealed lifters, the lifter to be attached to the back of the jamb, and to be operated by a T handle placed on the face of the trim or casing. The transom will be hinged in the regular manner. The device will be self-locking in all positions and will open transoms to any point up to 45 degrees, holding them locked wherever left. It will be opened and closed by means of a T handle, no chains, hooks or other parts being required. The lifters will be manufactured by P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn., who will furnish details with instructions for applying this hardware.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

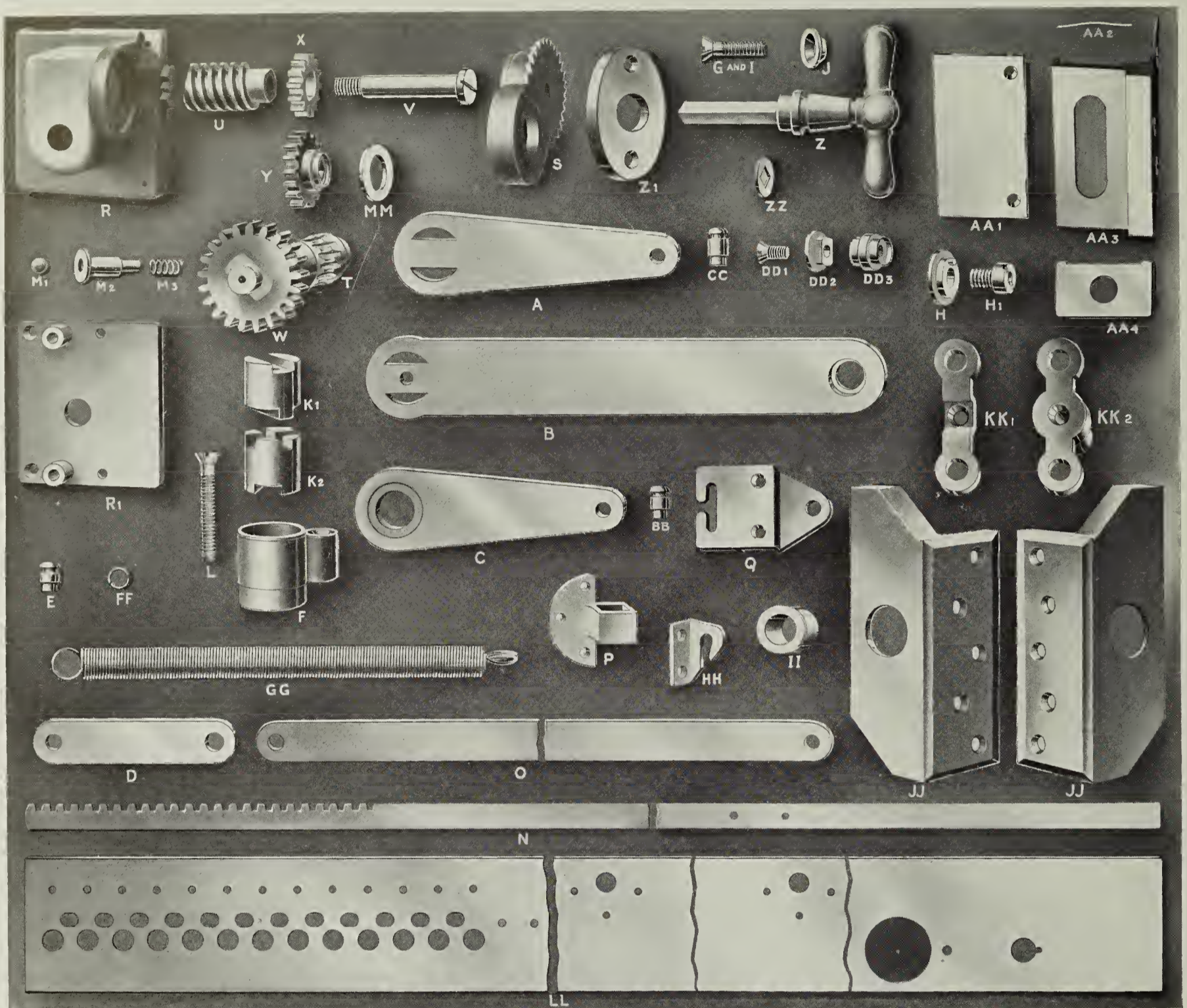
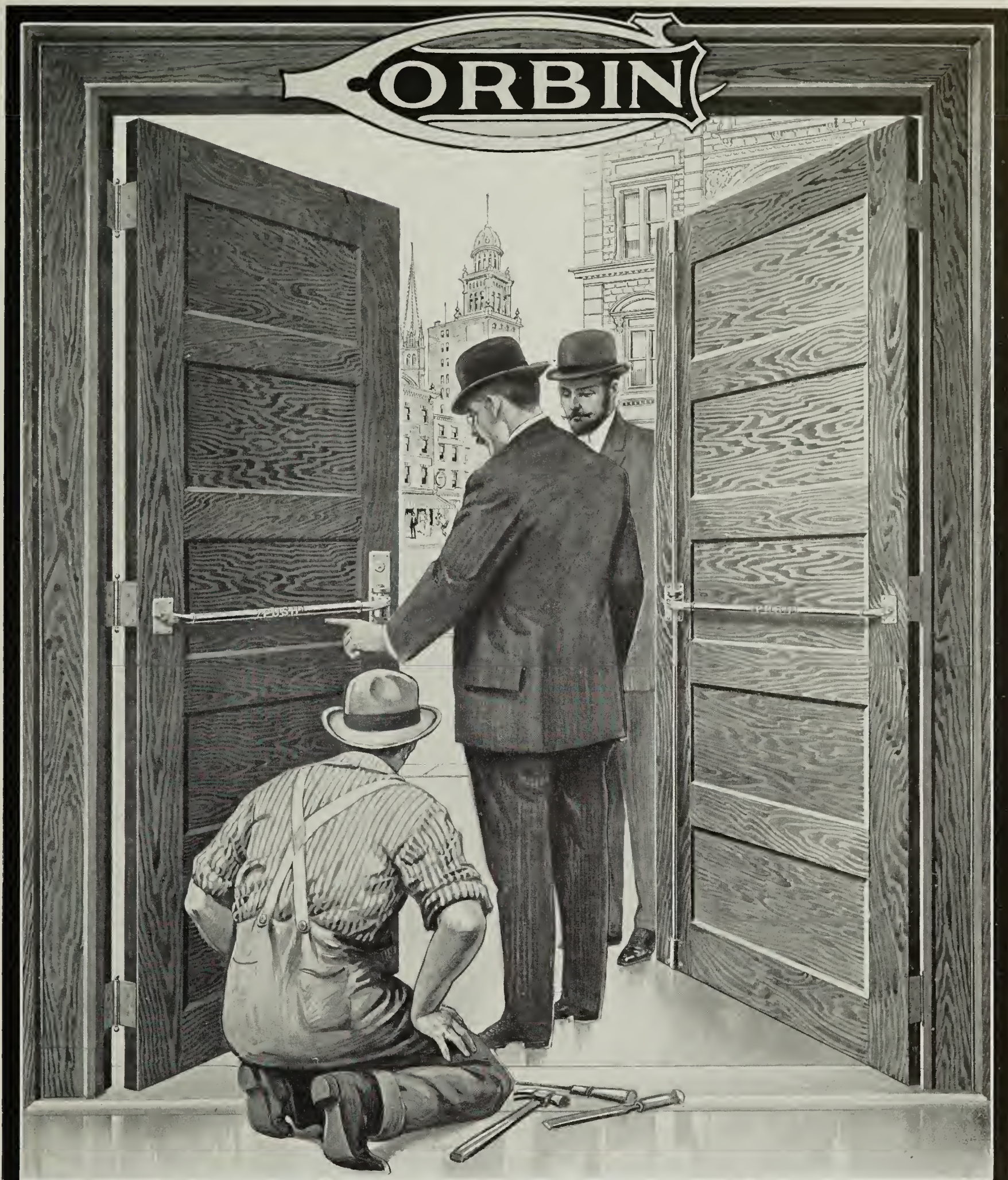


Fig. 20

## PARTS OF CORBIN CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFTER

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
A	Inside Pivot Crank	V	Clamp Bolt and Worm Bearing
B	Outside " "	W	Connecting Rack Gear
C	Compound Lever	X	Worm Spindle
D	" " Link	Y	T Handle Spindle Gear
E	" " Stud	Z	T Handle
F	Pivot Bearing	Z1	Rose for T Handle
G	" " and Gear Case Screws	Z2	Washer for T Handle Spindle
H	Compound Lever Stud	AA	Sash Plate
H1		AA1	Steel Back Plate
I	" " Screw	AA2	Spring
J	Washer for Gear Case and Studs	AA3	Plate
K	Pivot Crank Connection	AA4	Steel Sash Plate Slide
K1	Inside End	BB	Compound Lever Connecting Link Pin
K2	Outside End	CC	Connecting Link Pin and Rack
L	Pivot Crank Screw	DD	Sash Plate Stud
M	Oiler	DD1	Screw for Sash Plate Stud
M1	" Ball	DD2	Washer " " "
M2	" Tube	DD3	Pivot Pin
M3	" Spring	EE	8-32 Gear Case Screw
N	Connecting Rod Rack	FF	Snap Ring for Studs
O	" Link	GG	Coil Spring
P	" " Guides	HH	Hook for Coil Spring
Q	" " Link Connection	II	Off-End Pivot Bearing for 074 Lifter
R	Gear Case	JJ	Pivot for 074 Lifter, for 1 1/4 in. Sash
R1	" " Cover	KK	Reversible Pivot Stud for changing hand of No. 074 Lifter
S	Spindle Rotating Arm	LL	Assembly Plate
T	Worm Gear	MM	Washer for T Handle Gear
U	Worm		

While there is no liability of breakage after the Corbin concealed transom lifter is installed and in use, it is possible that in the handling before it is attached parts may be damaged or lost. The foregoing list is provided for such contingency.



CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE DOORS, OPENING OUT

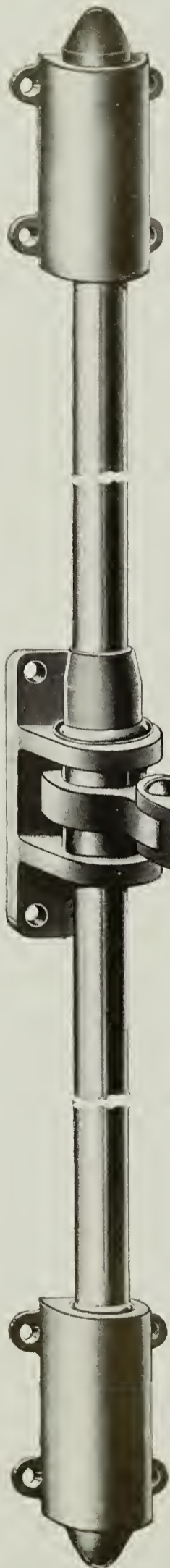


Fig. 22

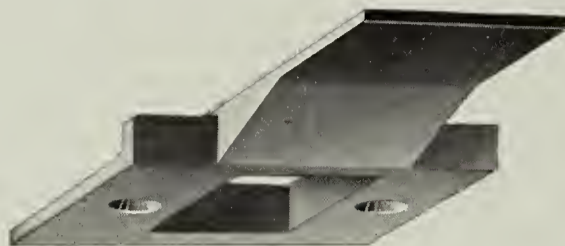


Fig. 21. Top Strike

These fixtures provide a ready exit at all times, as the doors to which they are applied can always be opened from the inside, even when locked against entrance. They yield to a light pressure, so that a child can operate them with ease.

Originally designed as a preventive of loss of life through panics, their use has become popular upon buildings of all kinds where people congregate, including theatres, schools, churches, office and public buildings, loft buildings and factories.

They are applied to doors opening outward. Full instructions accompany each fixture.

### No. 2359. Double Bolt, Left Hand Reverse

Bronze Rod . . . . .	$\frac{11}{16}$ in. diameter
Bronze Bar . . . . .	1 " "
Gun Metal Bolt Heads .	$1\frac{1}{8}$ " "

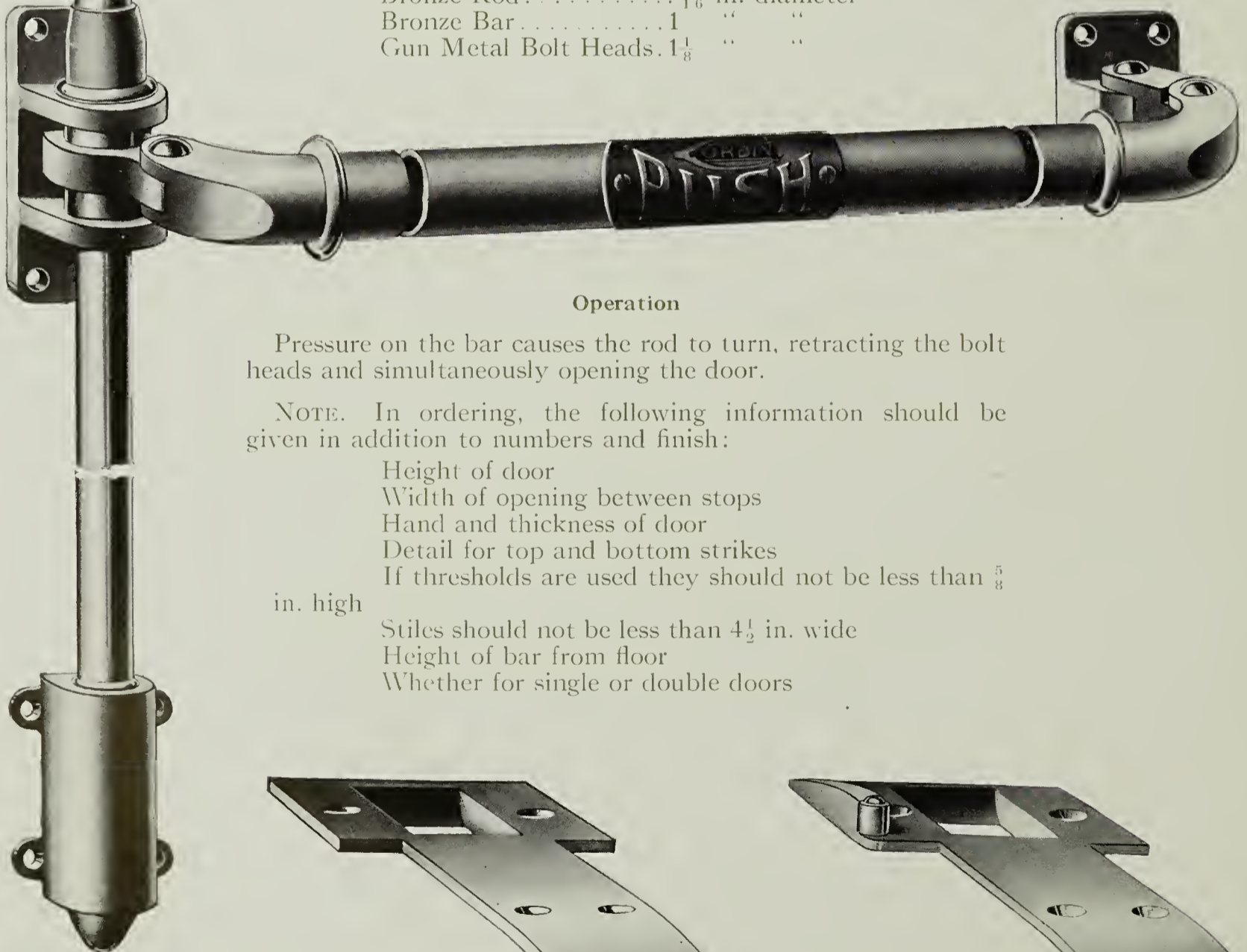


Fig. 23. Bottom Strike for Single Doors

Fig. 24. Bottom Strike for Double Doors

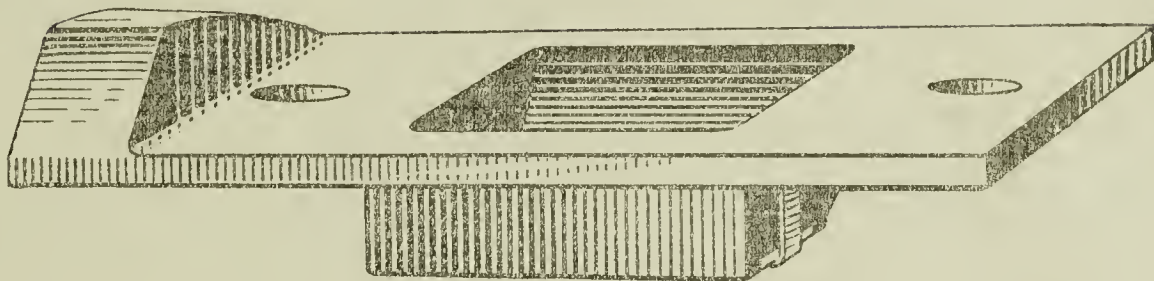
### Operation

Pressure on the bar causes the rod to turn, retracting the bolt heads and simultaneously opening the door.

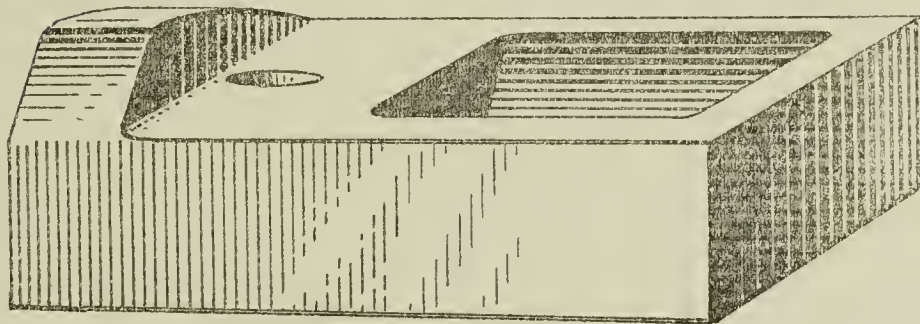
NOTE. In ordering, the following information should be given in addition to numbers and finish:

- Height of door
- Width of opening between stops
- Hand and thickness of door
- Detail for top and bottom strikes
- If thresholds are used they should not be less than  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. high
- Stiles should not be less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide
- Height of bar from floor
- Whether for single or double doors

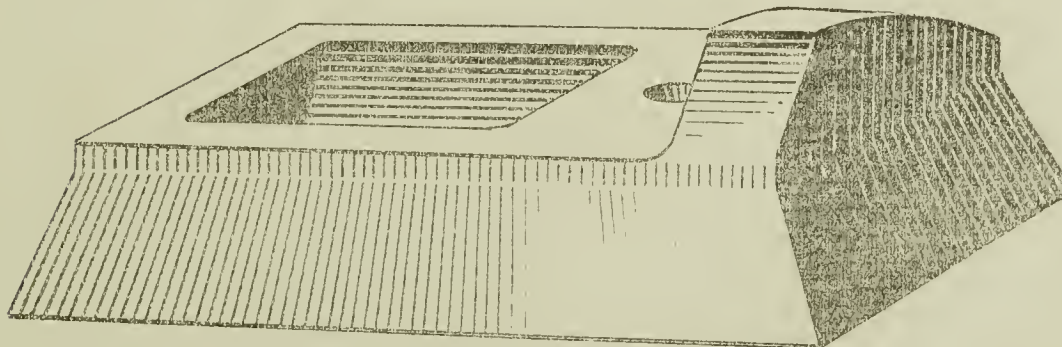
## NEW STRIKES FOR CORBIN No. 2359 BOLT



Strike Regularly Supplied  
For Wood Sill



Strike No. 627  
For Stone Sill



Strike No. 628  
For Cement Sill



# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

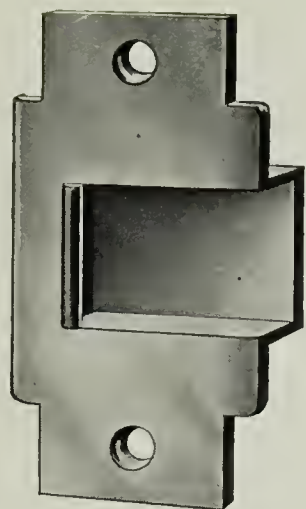


Fig. 25

## No. 625 Lock Strike

Furnished for all mortise locks on pages 26, 27 and 28 (except No. 1326B) when used on double doors. By the use of this strike and a special auxiliary latch it is possible to open or close either door independently of the other.

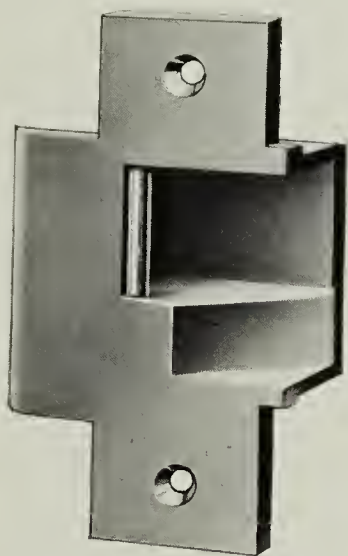


Fig. 27

## No. 626 Lock Strike

Furnished with No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  lock for double doors to allow independent action.

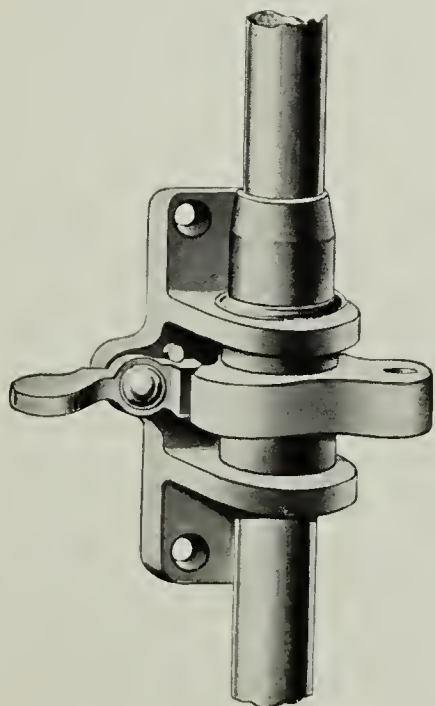


Fig. 28

## Hold Back Attachment

When so ordered, can be furnished with Nos. 2359, 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$ . In ordering prefix O to these numbers. This attachment holds the bolt heads or latch bolt in a retracted position, and is especially desirable on entrance doors equipped with door checks.

## No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$ Push Bar

Wrought bronze bar ..... 1 in. diameter

Cast bronze escutcheon ..... 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ x8 in.

To operate any lock or latch on pages 26, 27 and 28, except No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$



Fig. 26

## No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$ Right Hand Reverse

### Operation

Pressure on the push bar retracts the latch bolt in lock, allowing door to be opened at all times.

NOTE. In ordering, the following information should be given in addition to numbers and finish:

Width of opening between stops

Hand and thickness of door

Stiles should be not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide

If double doors are to be opened and closed independently, it should be so stated.

## No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$ Push Lever

Cast bronze lever ..... 4 in.

" " escutcheon ..... 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ x8 "

To operate any lock or latch on pages 26, 27 and 28, except No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$

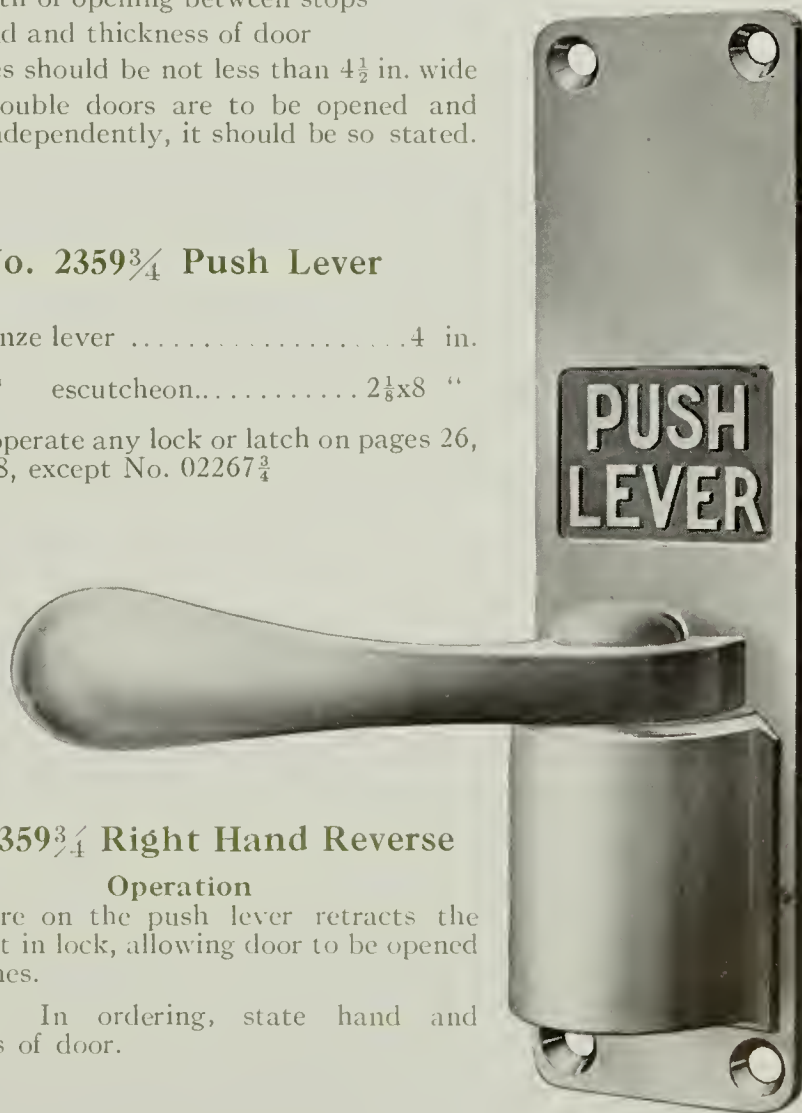


Fig. 29

## No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$ Right Hand Reverse

### Operation

Pressure on the push lever retracts the latch bolt in lock, allowing door to be opened at all times.

NOTE. In ordering, state hand and thickness of door.

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## APPLIED TO ENTRANCE DOORS

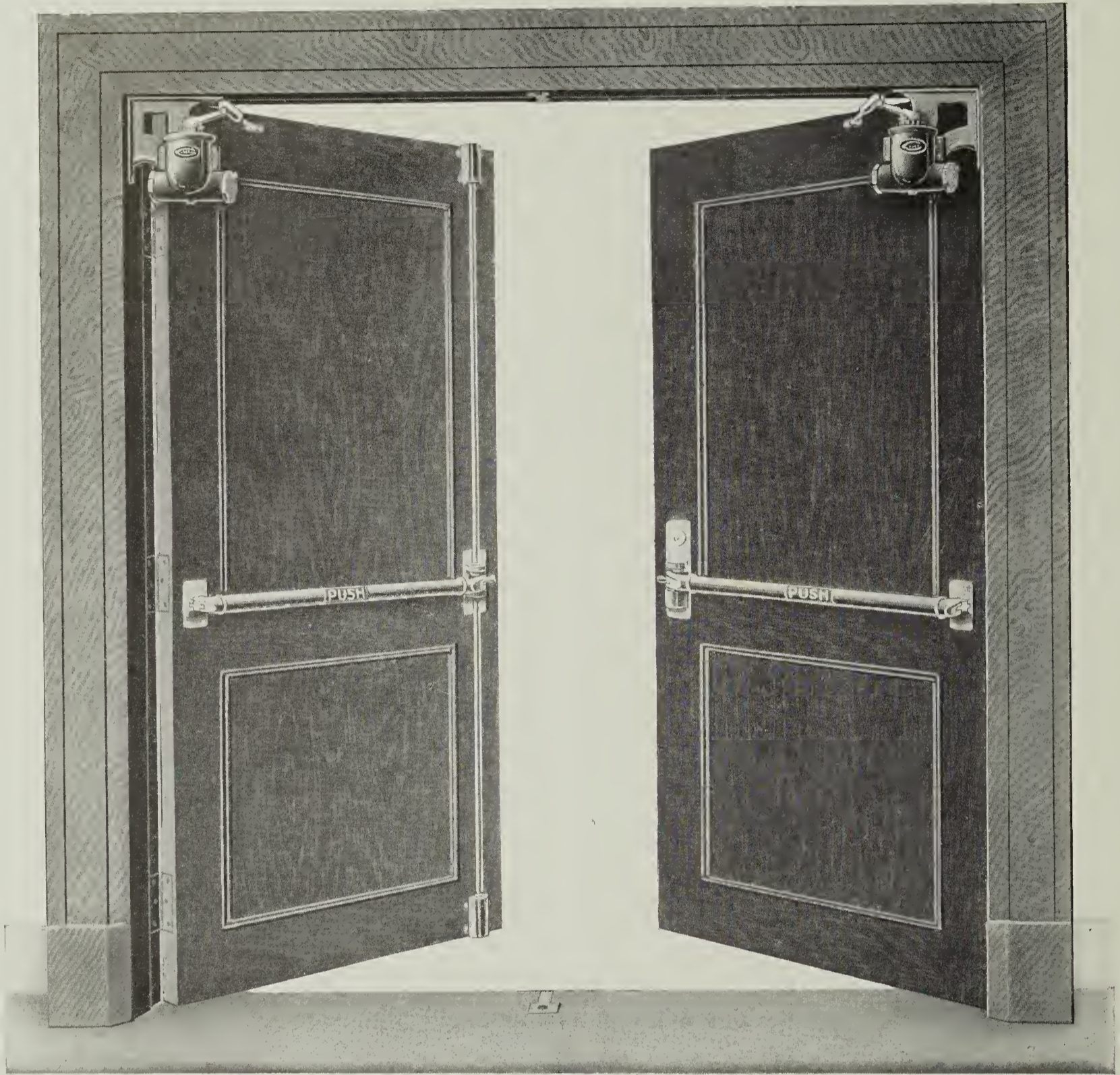


Fig. 30. Inside

This illustration shows a pair of entrance doors fully equipped to act independently of each other. No. 02359 Bolt applied to standing leaf, No. 02359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar and a Sectional Store Door Handle to operate No. 1336B or 1326B lock on active leaf. (No. 1337B lock may also be used with this combination if knobs and escutcheons are preferred on the outside.) Dummy trim on outside of standing leaf to act as pull. Door checks to close the doors and hold-back attachment to keep bolts withdrawn.

This equipment is especially suitable for entrance doors to school buildings where it is desired to have both doors available for entrance prior to the opening of school, and locked from the outside while school is in session.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bars from the inside either withdraws the bolt heads or retracts the latch bolt in the lock at all times. For lock functions, see No. 1336B lock, page 27.



Fig. 31. Outside

# C O R B I N A U T O M A T I C E X I T F I X T U R E S

## APPLIED TO ENTRANCE DOORS



Fig. 32. Inside

Showing application of No. 2359 Bolt to the standing leaf of a pair of doors, and No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar to operate No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  Unit Lock on active leaf. Dummy trim may be used on outside of standing leaf if desired.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bars from the inside either withdraws the bolt heads or retracts the latch bolt in the lock at all times. For lock functions see No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  lock, page 28.

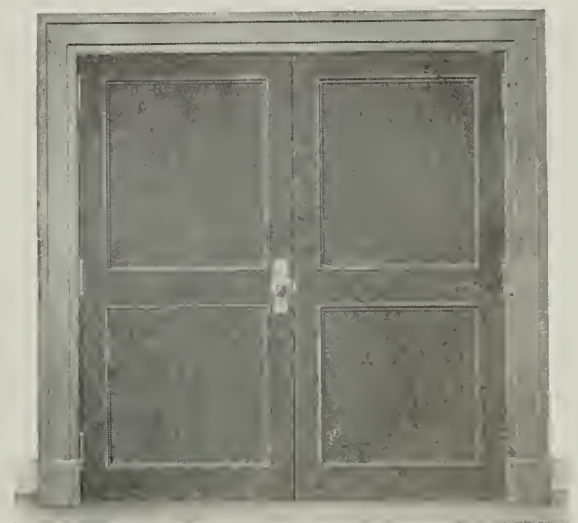


Fig. 33. Outside

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## APPLIED TO ENTRANCE DOORS



Fig. 34. Inside



Fig. 35. Inside



Fig. 36. Outside

Showing application of No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar with No. 1337B Lock and Knobs and Escutcheons.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bar from the inside withdraws the latch bolt at all times. For lock functions, see No. 1337B lock, page 28.

Showing application of No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar with No. 1336B Lock and thumb latch outside.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bar from the inside withdraws the latch bolt at all times. For lock functions see No. 1336B lock, page 27.

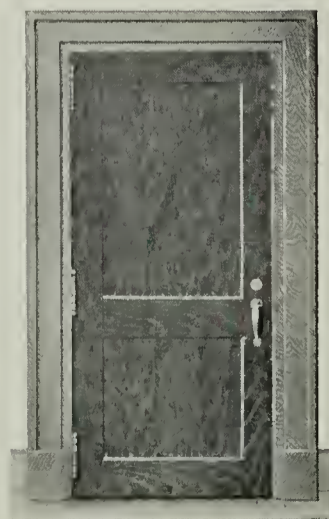


Fig. 37. Outside

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## APPLIED TO ENTRANCE DOORS



Fig. 38. Inside



Fig. 39. Inside



Fig. 40. Outside

Showing application of No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar with No. 1370B Lock. Any Corbin knob and escutcheon may be used on the outside.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bar from the inside retracts latch bolt in lock, allowing door to be opened at all times. For lock functions, see lock No. 1370B, page 26.

Showing application of No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever in connection with No. 1337B Lock. This lever may be used in place of No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar in all combinations except with No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  Unit Lock.



Fig. 41. Outside

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## APPLIED TO EXIT DOORS

## APPLIED TO ENTRANCE DOORS

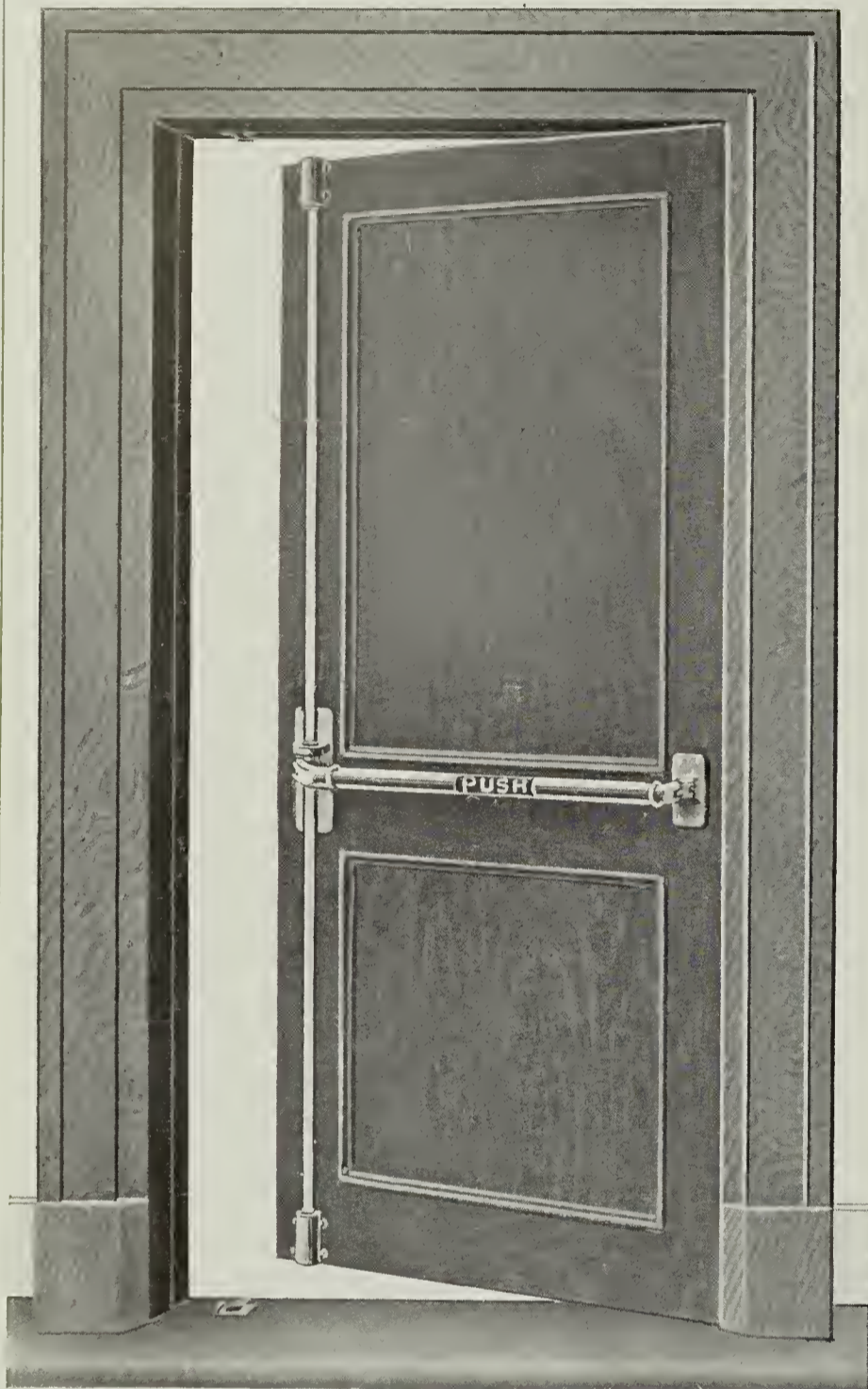


Fig. 42. Inside

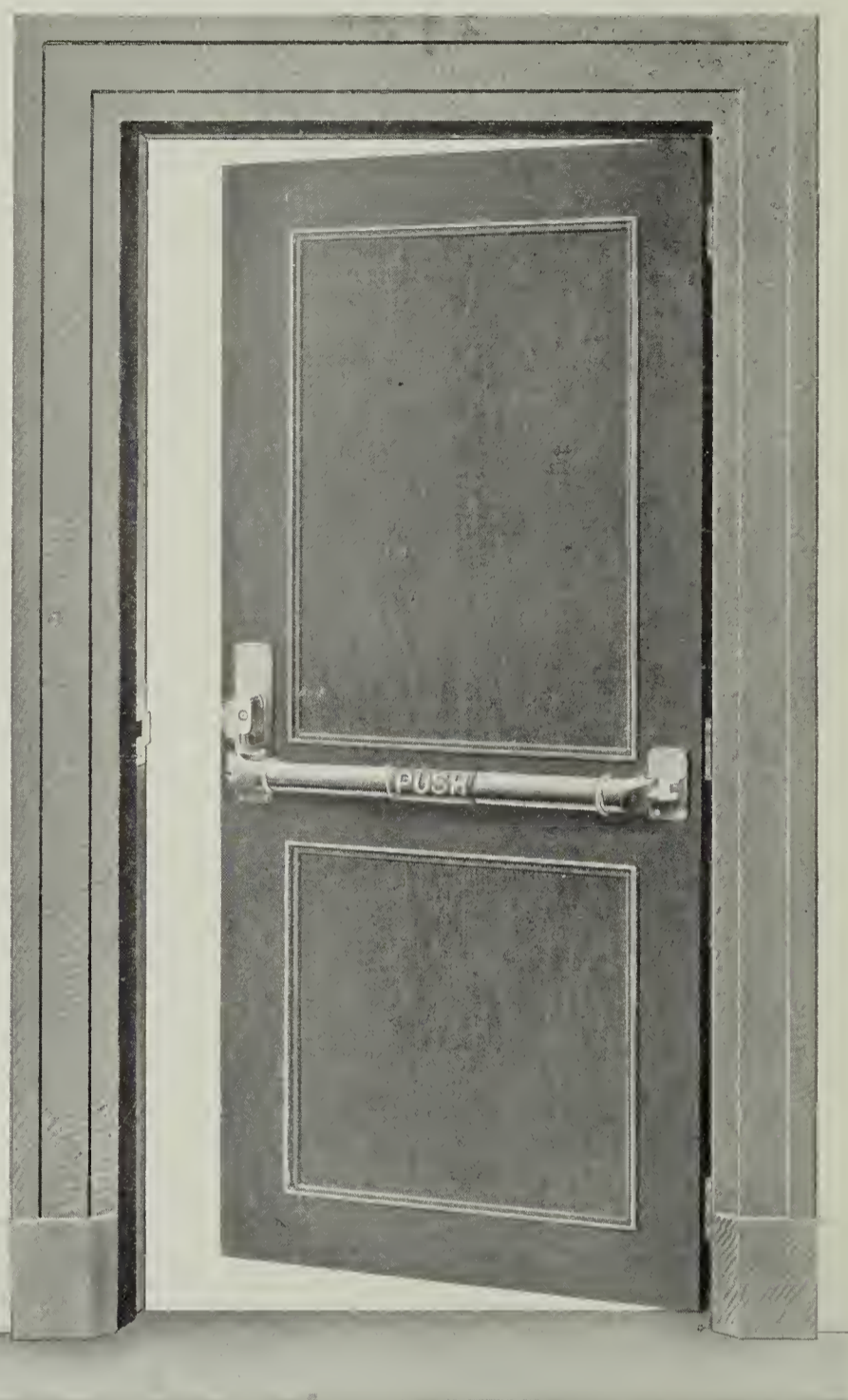


Fig. 43. Inside



Fig. 44. Outside

Showing application of No. 2359 Bolt on inside of Single Exit Door. No hardware used on the outside.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bar from the inside withdraws the bolt-heads at top and bottom, allowing the door to open. Door cannot be opened from outside.

Showing application of No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar with No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  Unit Lock.

### Operation

Pressure on the Push Bar from the inside withdraws the latch-bolt at all times, allowing door to be opened. For lock functions, see No. 02267 $\frac{3}{4}$  lock on page 28.



Fig. 45. Outside

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

APPLIED TO EXIT DOORS ONLY

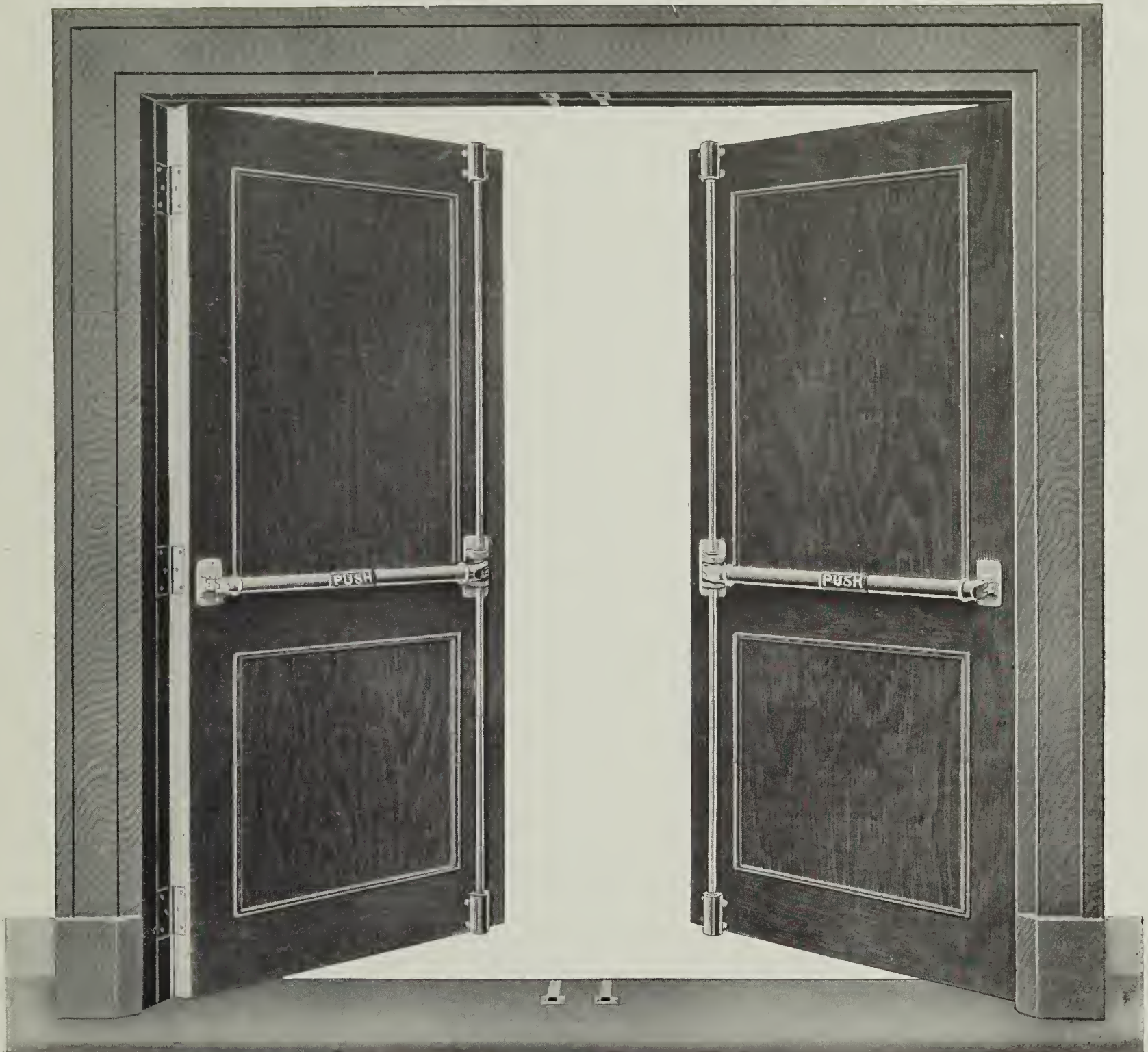


Fig. 46. Inside

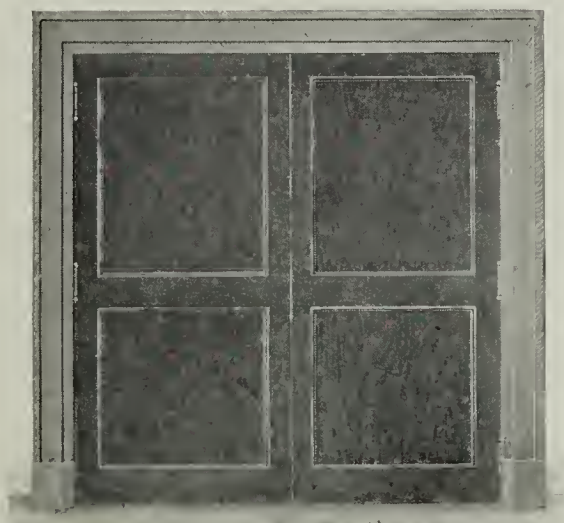


Fig. 47. Outside

Showing application of No. 2359 Bolt on inside of Double Exit Doors. No hardware used on the outside.

## Operation

Pressure on the Push Bars from the inside withdraws the bolt-heads, allowing the doors to open. Doors cannot be opened from the outside.

# THE CORBIN MORTISE EXIT DOOR LOCKS

## FOR CORRIDOR AND CLASS-ROOM DOORS OPENING OUT

REVERSIBLE

### Master Keying

Master Keyed in one set of 640, all different, with a Master Key to pass, or in sixteen sets of 40 each, the 640, all different, with Master Keys to pass each set and a Grand Master Key to pass all.

Master Keyed with other locks having same class Master Key.

Case,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times \frac{5}{8}$  in.

Front to center of hub . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 Center of hub to center of key post . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$  "  
 Front . . . . .  $7\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$  "  
 Hub . . . . .  $\frac{5}{16}$  "  
 Strike, lip to center . . . . .  $1\frac{1}{8}$  "

### Operates

By Knob outside and No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar or No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever inside. Outside knob may be set by key from either side, but door is always unlocked on the inside. Auxiliary latch automatically dogs latch bolt when door is closed, preventing interference with same from outside.

### EASY SPRING LATCH BOLT

Number	FRONT AND BOLTS	ONE KEY, CLASS	TUMBLERS	CHANGES	MASTER KEY
1370B	Cast Bronze	80 $\frac{3}{4}$ N. P. Steel	3 Wrought	640	Class 165 $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 48. No. 1370B

## THE CORBIN MORTISE LATCHES

REVERSIBLE

Case,  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$  in.

Front to center of hub . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.  
 Front . . . . .  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$  "  
 Hub . . . . .  $\frac{5}{16}$  "  
 Strike, lip to center . . . . .  $1\frac{5}{8}$  "

### Operates

By Knob outside and No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar or No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever inside at all times.

### EASY SPRING LATCH BOLT

Number	FRONT AND BOLTS
176B	Cast Bronze

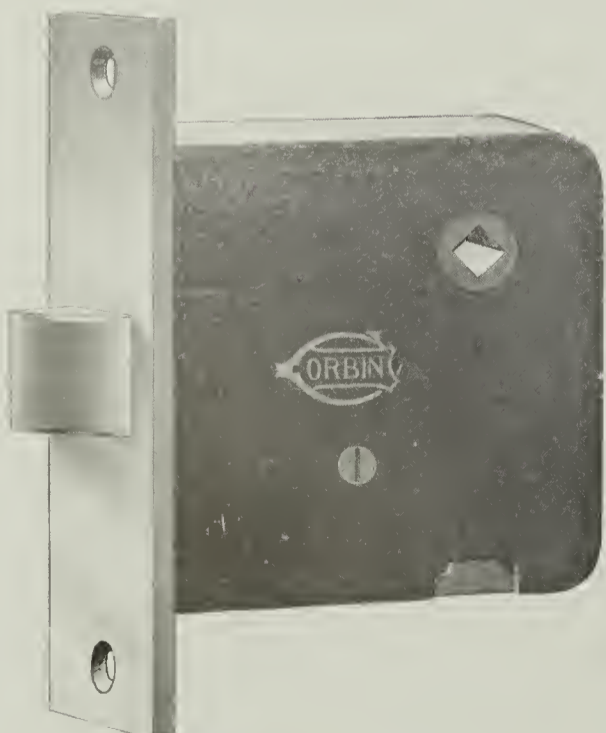


Fig. 49. No. 176B

# THE CORBIN MORTISE EXIT DOOR LOCKS

## FOR ENTRANCE DOORS OPENING OUT

NOT REVERSIBLE\*



Fig. 50. No. 1336B

### Master Keying

Master Keyed and Grand Master Keyed with any Corbin Master Keyed Cylinder Locks, changes unlimited.

### Case, 5 x 4 x $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Front to center of cylinder.....3 in.  
Front ..... $7\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  "  
Front, beveled ..... $\frac{1}{8}$  in 2 "  
Strike, lip to center..... $1\frac{1}{2}$  "

### Operates

By Thumb Latch outside and No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar or No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever inside. Outside thumb piece may be set by turning key in inside cylinder. When locked, entrance may be had by turning key in outside cylinder, which retracts the latch bolt but does not disturb the stop work. The door is always unlocked on the inside. Auxiliary latch automatically dogs the latch bolt when door is closed, preventing interference with same from outside.

### ANTI-FRICTION LATCH BOLT

Number	FRONT AND BOLTS	TWO CYLINDERS	3 GERMAN SILVER KEYS
1336 B	Cast Bronze	Cast Bronze	Class 97

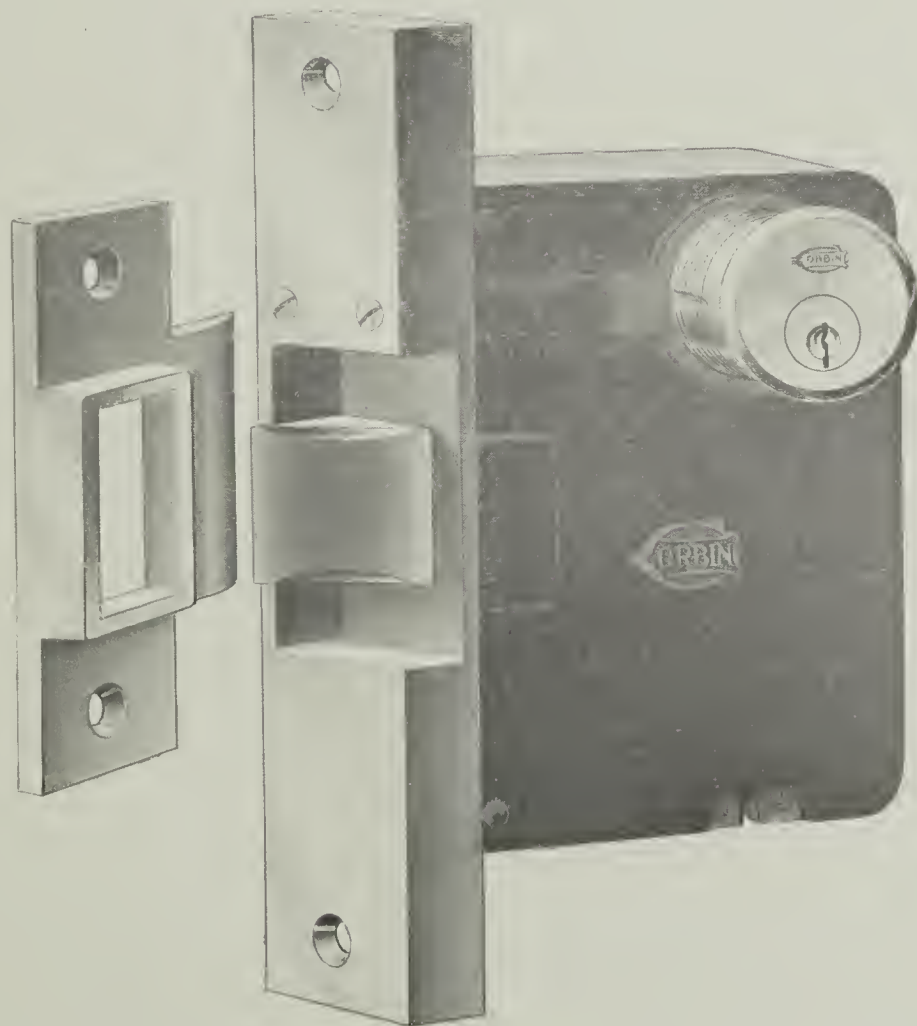


Fig. 51. No. 1326B

NOT REVERSIBLE\*

### Master Keying

Master Keyed and Grand Master Keyed with any Corbin Master Keyed Cylinder Locks, changes unlimited.

### Case, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Front to center of cylinder.....3 in.  
Front, guarded..... $7\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$  "  
Broad, heavy latch bolt... $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. throw  
Protected strike, lip to center..... $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

### Operates

By Thumb Latch outside and No. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar or No. 2359 $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever inside. Outside thumb piece may be set by turning key in inside cylinder. When locked, entrance may be had by turning key in outside cylinder, which retracts the latch bolt, but does not disturb the stop work. The door is always unlocked on the inside. Protected front and strike prevents interference with latch bolt from the outside when door is closed.

### EASY SPRING LATCH BOLT

Number	FRONT, BOLT AND TRIKE	TWO CYLINDERS	3 GERMAN SILVER KEYS
1326 B	Cast Bronze	Cast Bronze	Class 97

Cannot be used on double doors opening independently of each other

\*In ordering state hand and thickness of door and whether for single or double doors.

# THE CORBIN UNIT EXIT DOOR LOCKS

## FOR ENTRANCE DOORS OPENING OUT

NOT REVERSIBLE\*

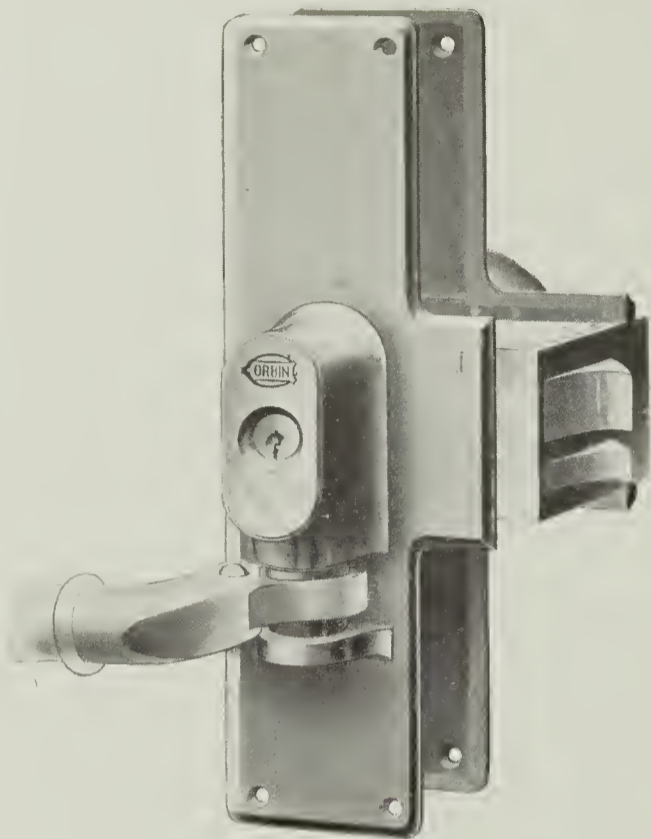


Fig. 52. No. 02267  $\frac{3}{4}$

### Master Keying

Master Keyed and Grand Master Keyed with any Corbin Master Keyed Cylinder Locks, changes unlimited.

### Case, $2 \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Front to center of knob.....3 in.

Front beveled..... $\frac{1}{8}$  in 2 "

Front made with other bevel to order.

Two Corbin ball-bearing cylinders.

Three German silver keys, class 97.

### Operates

By Knob outside and No. 2359  $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar inside. Outside knob may be set by turning key in inside cylinder. When locked, entrance may be had by turning key in outside knob, which retracts the latch bolt but does not disturb the stop work. The door is always unlocked on the inside. Auxiliary latch automatically dogs latch bolt when door is closed, preventing interference with same from outside.

Furnished complete with knobs and escutcheons. State name of design for outside trim.

## THE CORBIN MORTISE EXIT DOOR LOCKS

## FOR ENTRANCE DOORS OPENING OUT

NOT REVERSIBLE\*



Fig. 53. No. 1337 B

### Master Keying

Master Keyed and Grand Master Keyed with any Corbin Master Keyed Cylinder Locks, changes unlimited.

### Case, $5 \times 4 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Front to center of cylinder.....3 in.

Center of hub to center of cylinder..... $2\frac{1}{16}$  "

Front ..... $7\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  "

Front beveled..... $\frac{1}{8}$  in 2 "

Strike, lip to center..... $1\frac{1}{2}$  "

Hub ..... $\frac{5}{16}$  "

### Operates

By Knob outside and No. 2359  $\frac{1}{2}$  Push Bar or No. 2359  $\frac{3}{4}$  Push Lever inside. Outside knob may be set by turning key in inside cylinder. When locked, entrance may be had by turning key in outside cylinder, which retracts the latch bolt but does not disturb the stop work. The door is always unlocked on the inside. Auxiliary latch automatically dogs the latch bolt when door is closed, preventing interference with same from outside.

### ANTI-FRICTION LATCH BOLT

Number	FRONT AND BOLTS	TWO CYLINDERS	3 GERMAN SILVER KEYS Class 97
1337 B	Cast Bronze	Cast Bronze	

\*In ordering state hand and thickness of door and whether for single or double doors.

# THE CORBIN AUTOMATIC EXIT FIXTURES

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

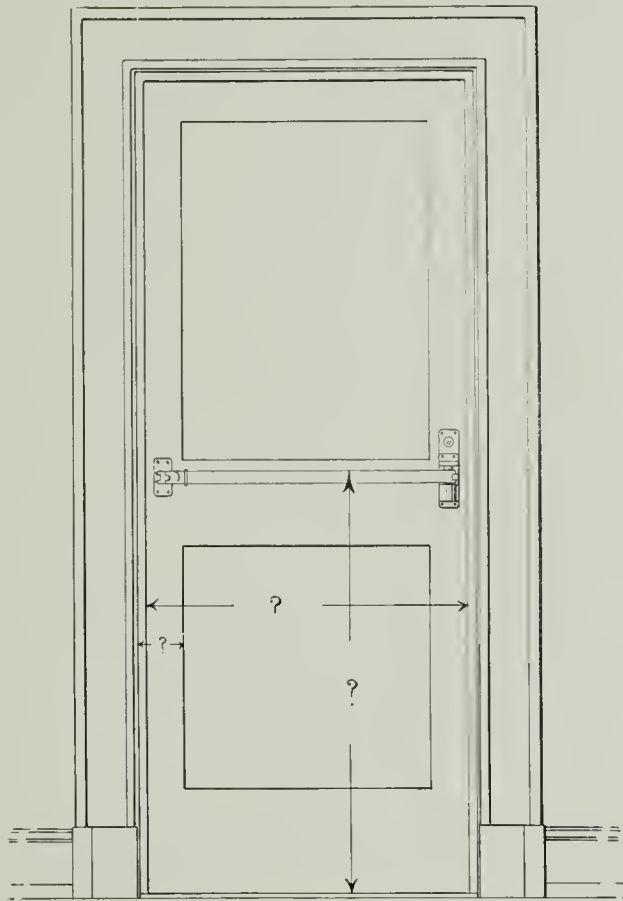


Fig. 54

INSIDE VIEW OF A SINGLE ENTRANCE DOOR, RIGHT HAND, REVERSE BEVEL, WITH A NO. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  PUSH BAR

### In Ordering State

Width of opening between stops. Hand of door.  
Thickness of door.  
Width of stile (should be not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.).  
Number and finish desired.

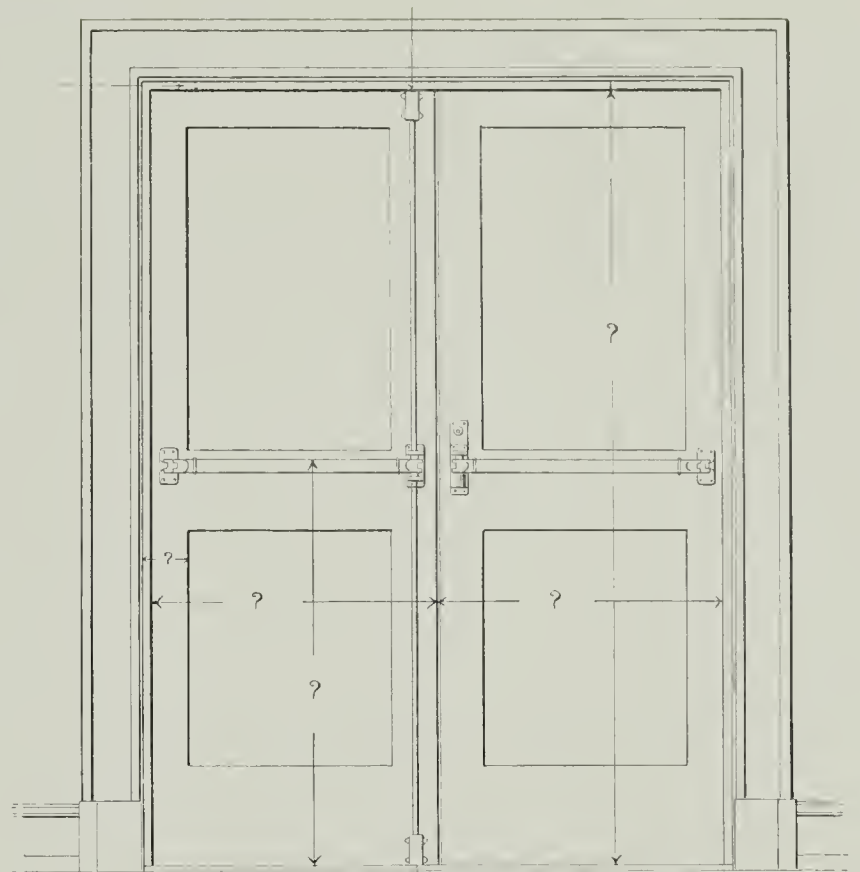


Fig. 55

INSIDE VIEW OF A DOUBLE ENTRANCE, WITH A NO. 2359 BOLT ON THE RIGHT HAND REVERSE BEVEL DOOR AND A NO. 2359 $\frac{1}{2}$  PUSH BAR ON THE LEFT HAND REVERSE BEVEL DOOR

### In Ordering State

Height of door. Width of opening between stops.  
Hand and thickness of door.  
Whether doors are to be opened and closed independently.  
Detail for top and bottom strikes.  
Height of threshold (should be not less than  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.).  
Width of stile (should be not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.).  
Height of bar from floor. Number and finish desired.

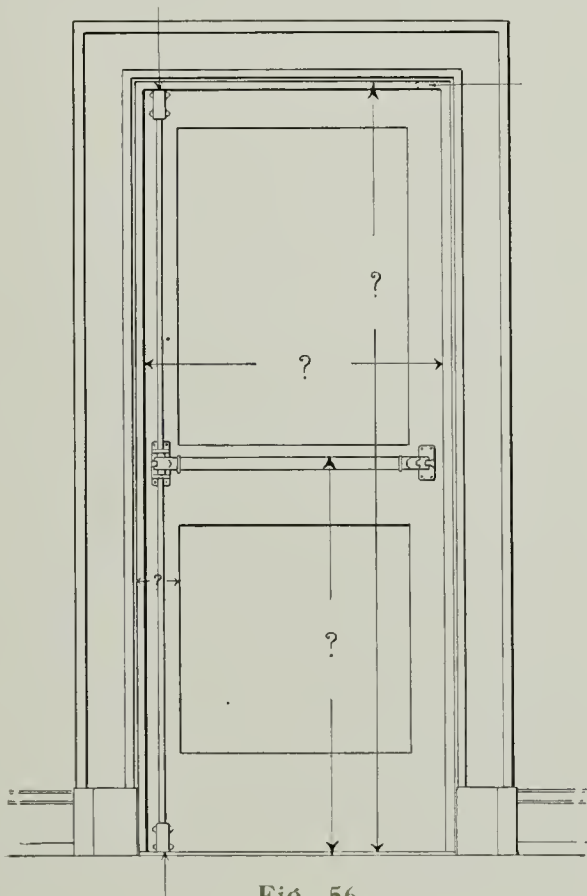


Fig. 56

INSIDE VIEW OF SINGLE EXIT DOOR, LEFT HAND, REVERSE BEVEL, WITH A NO. 2359 BOLT

### In Ordering State

Height of door. Width of opening between stops.  
Hand and thickness of door.  
Detail for top and bottom strikes.  
Height of threshold (should be not less than  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.).  
Width of stile (should be not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.).  
Height of bar from floor. Number and finish desired.

In every instance state whether for single or double doors.

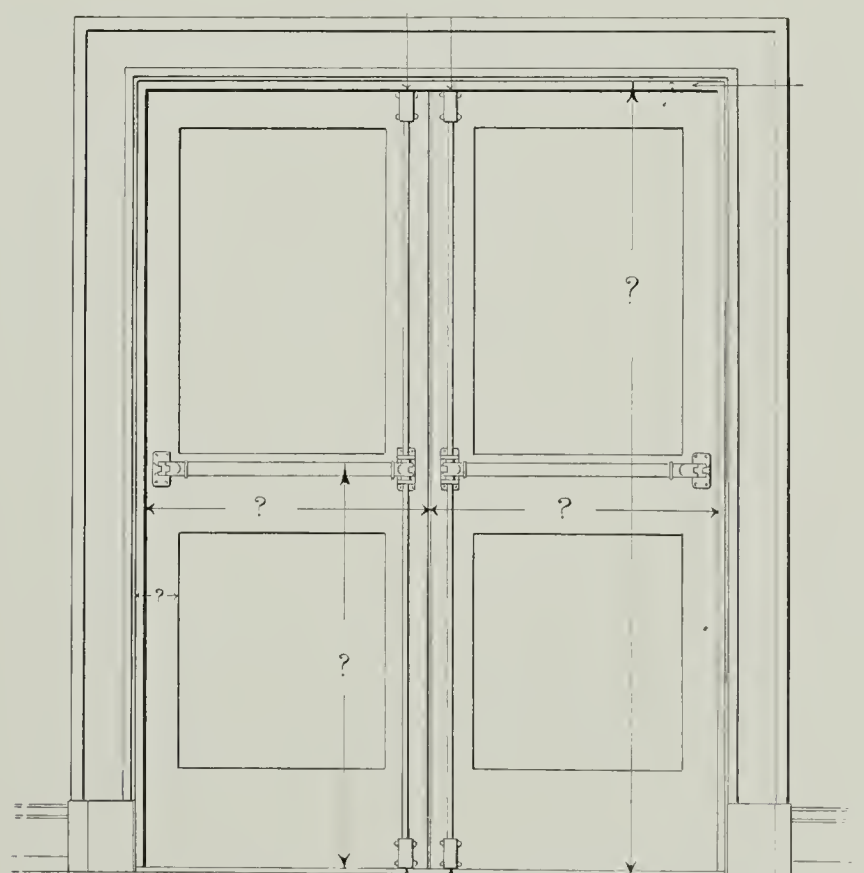


Fig. 57

INSIDE VIEW OF A DOUBLE EXIT, REVERSE BEVEL WITH NO. 2359 BOLTS UPON BOTH DOORS

### In Ordering State

Height of door. Width of opening between stops.  
Hand and thickness of door.  
Whether doors are to be opened and closed independently.  
Detail for top and bottom strikes.  
Height of threshold (should be not less than  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.).  
Width of stile (should be not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.).  
Height of bar from floor. Number and finish desired.



An entrance to a theatre. A double entrance equipment is used upon the central pair of doors, with a No. 2359 bolt upon each of the side doors. One door only is opened from the outside by a key.

A list of buildings in all parts of the country equipped with Corbin automatic exit fixtures will be sent upon application.

A double entrance to a grammar school. The inner doors swing in either direction and are never locked.





# The Corbin Concealed Casement Operator

For Windows Opening Outward

A DEVICE FOR OPENING AND CLOSING CASEMENT WINDOWS EASILY AND QUIETLY,  
AND HOLDING THEM FIRMLY FASTENED AT ANY POINT FROM A CLOSED TO A WIDE-OPEN POSITION.

MADE ONLY BY

**P. & F. CORBIN**

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION, Successor  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

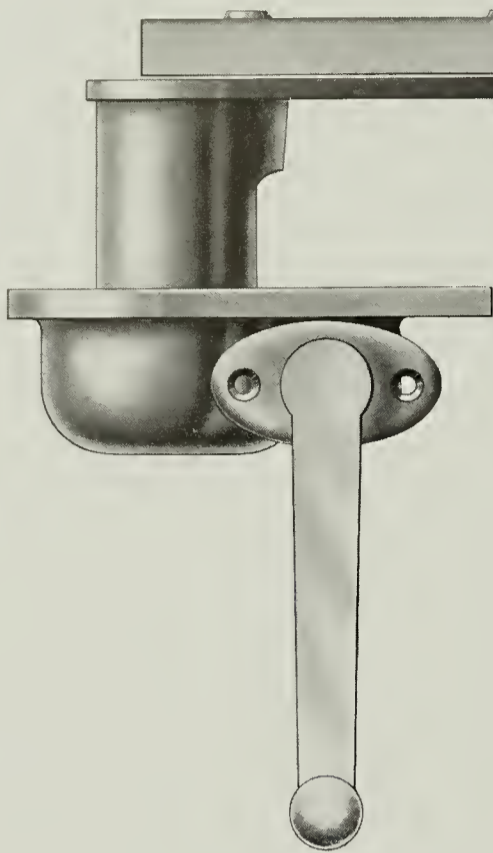


Figure 1.  
The No. 60 Casement Operator

This device permits the opening and closing of casement windows without interference with curtains or window screens. It locks the sash securely at any point from closed to wide open, making catches or sash locks unnecessary. It presents no protruding bars or braces; employs no thumb screws, requires no effort to operate, and never gets out of order. It is the solution of the problem of how to satisfactorily handle casement windows where comfort, quietness, and ease of manipulation are desired.

Figure 1 shows the operator with all parts in position as in use. The actuating mechanism is simple, consisting of a worm and gear, greatly multiplying the leverage and enabling a child to open or close any window with ease. Windows which stick from paint are easily forced loose. The most severe wind storms neither move the sash or make it difficult to move. The window is governed easily under all conditions by the use of the handle and cannot be moved except by the handle, being securely locked in any position in which it may be placed.

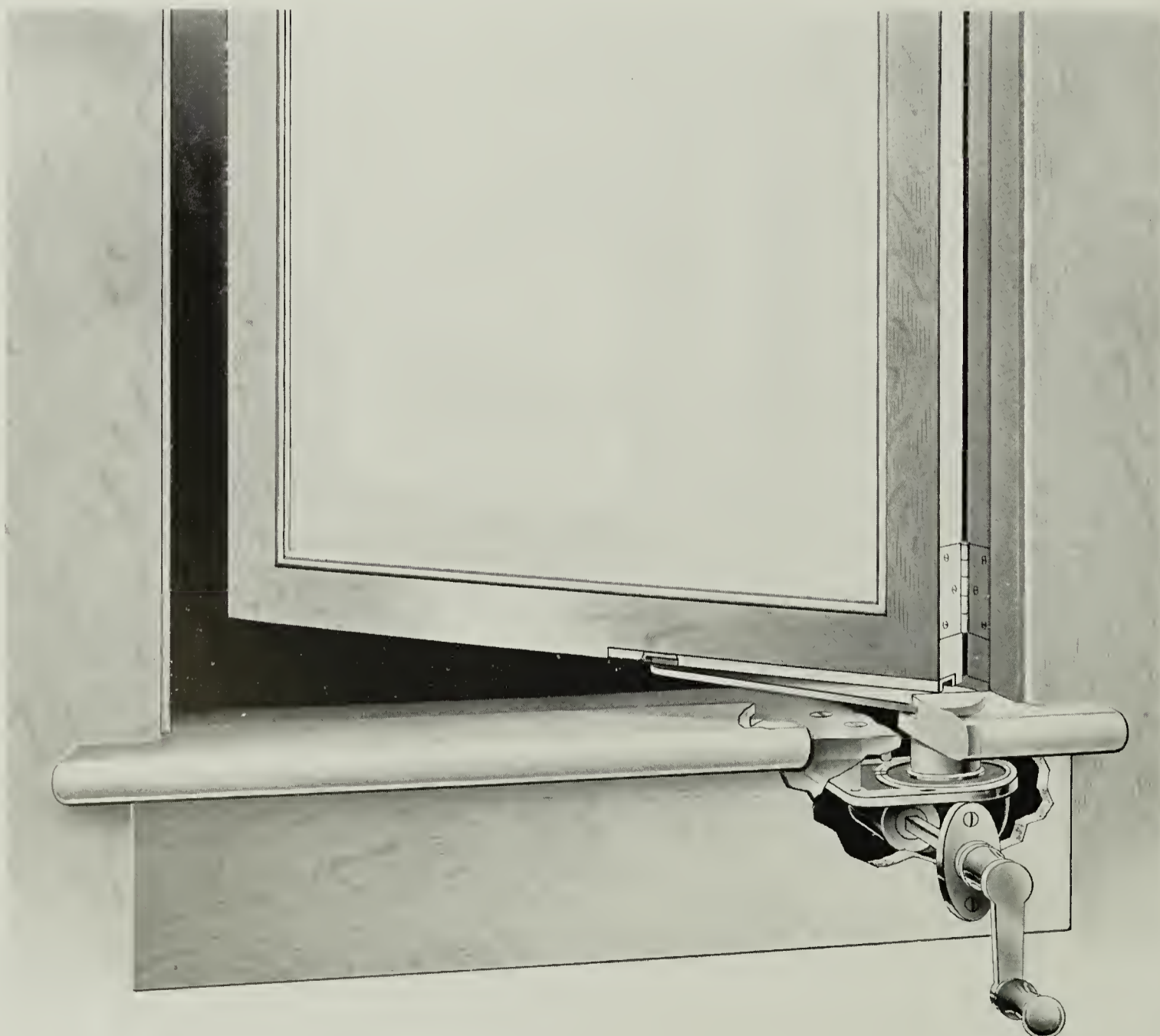


Figure 2. The No. 60 Casement Operator Applied.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

The gear case is made to retain lubricant. A screw hole plainly marked "oil" permits lubrication. Vaseline, with a small quantity of flake graphite, well mixed, is the best lubricant, although oil or heavy grease can be satisfactorily substituted.

The exterior parts are galvanized. The gear is accurately machined from a high grade bronze casting, and the worm is made from steel, ensuring good wearing qualities and ease of operation, and making it impossible for the two parts to be fastened together by corrosion.

Figure 2 shows the casement operator applied, the window stool and apron being broken away to show the gear case, the pivot bearing, and the pivot crank. The bolts, which hold the gear case in position are also shown. These pass upward through the wood sill and hold the case securely in position under the window sill where it is entirely enclosed and protected from the weather.

The sash plate is also shown attached to the bottom of the casement, broken away to show the bronze slide on the end of the pivot crank, which slides easily in a finished slot in the plate as the handle is turned and the window is opened or closed.

It is not necessary to place the casement operator so that the pivotal center coincides with the hinge center of the casement, the slide in the sash plate permitting the sash to swing freely without binding.

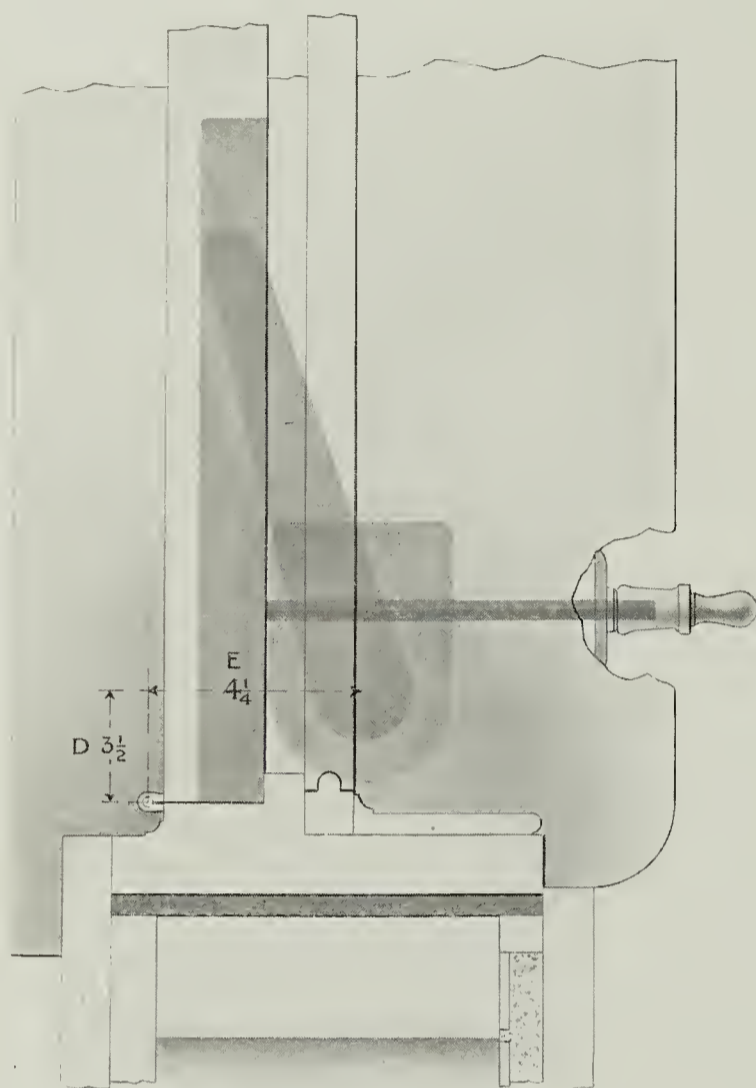
Figure 3 shows a pair of casement windows fitted with two Corbin Concealed Casement Operators. When the windows are closed the only parts that are visible are the crank handles and escutcheons which are unobtrusive and out of the way.



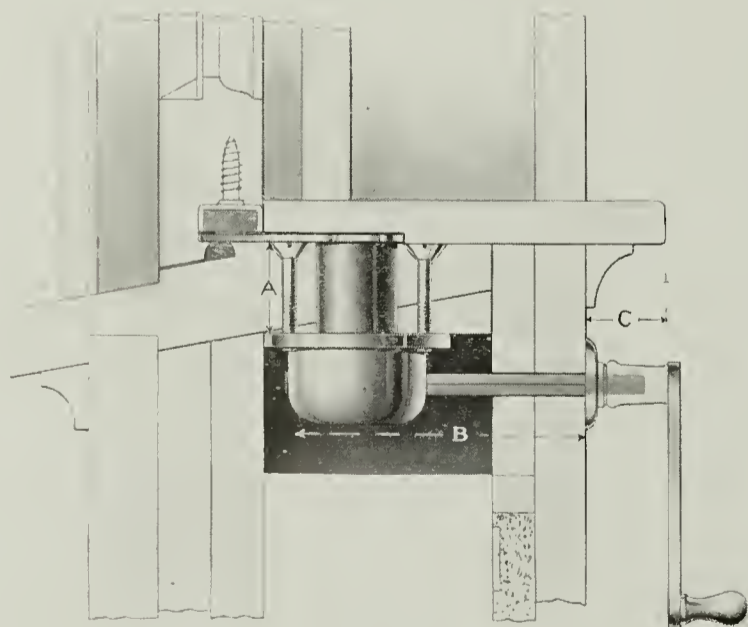
Figure 3. A pair of Casement Windows equipped with No. 60 Corbin Concealed Casement Operators.

The handles and plates can be finished to match the other hardware used. When the projection of the stool interferes with the use of a crank, a tee handle is provided. If so ordered, the handles can be made detachable, so that only the roses are seen—a valuable feature when it is desired to have one person control the opening and closing of the window.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR



PLAN VIEW



ELEVATION

Figure 4. Details of Application.

When ordering, the dimensions at A, B and C should be given.

The No. 60 Casement Operator is not difficult to apply. It should be put in place before the apron and stool are attached and a few simple rules for properly installing it should be carefully observed. It can be used with any detail of sash and sill and will give perfect service without adjustment after being properly applied.

The gear case must be set with the top plate level. If the bottom of the sill is not level, a wedge of the proper size should be inserted between the sill and the top of the gear case as shown in Figure 4.

The position of the gear case can be varied to suit the construction of the sash and sill, but its center should never be more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches at D of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches at E as indicated in Figure 4. These figures mark the extreme limit at which the arm will make proper connection with the sash plate to get the desired free action. Ordinarily, the center of the gear case is placed 2 inches from the jamb, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the stop, and these figures should be used when possible.

When the stool extends over the top of the gear case, the under side of the stool should be cut away, as shown in Figure 4, in order that the arm may move freely.

Full instructions for application are packed with each Casement Operator.

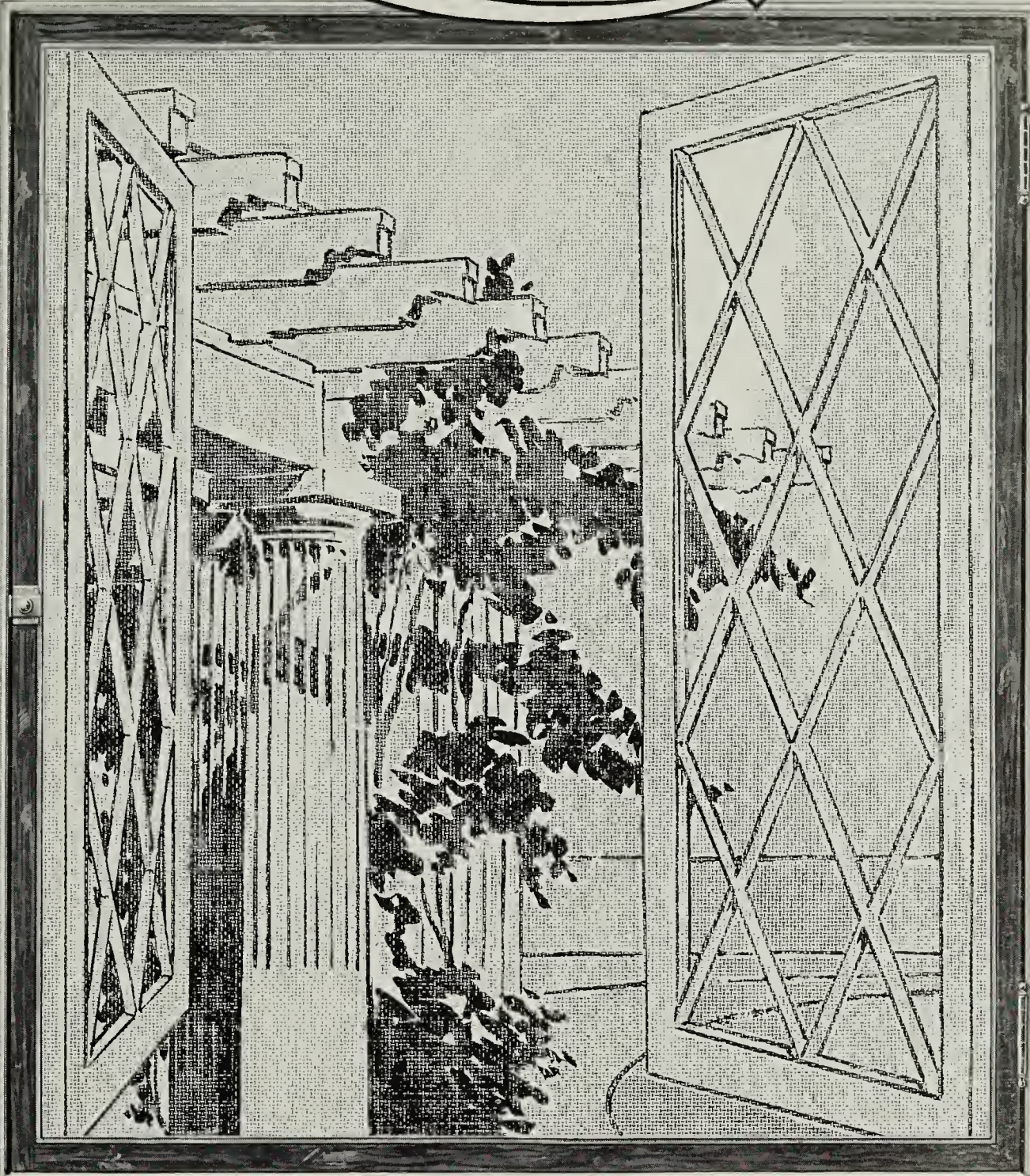
The Corbin No. 60 Concealed Operator is the most reliable device made for controlling the action of casement windows. There are no parts that rattle; none that have to withstand undue strain and wear; none that are affected by use or weather. The worm and gear so reduce the effort required to open and close the window that a child can operate it with ease.

MADE ONLY BY

**P. & F. CORBIN**

THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION, Successor

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.



THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

(PATENTS APPLIED FOR)

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

## FOR WINDOWS OPENING OUTWARD

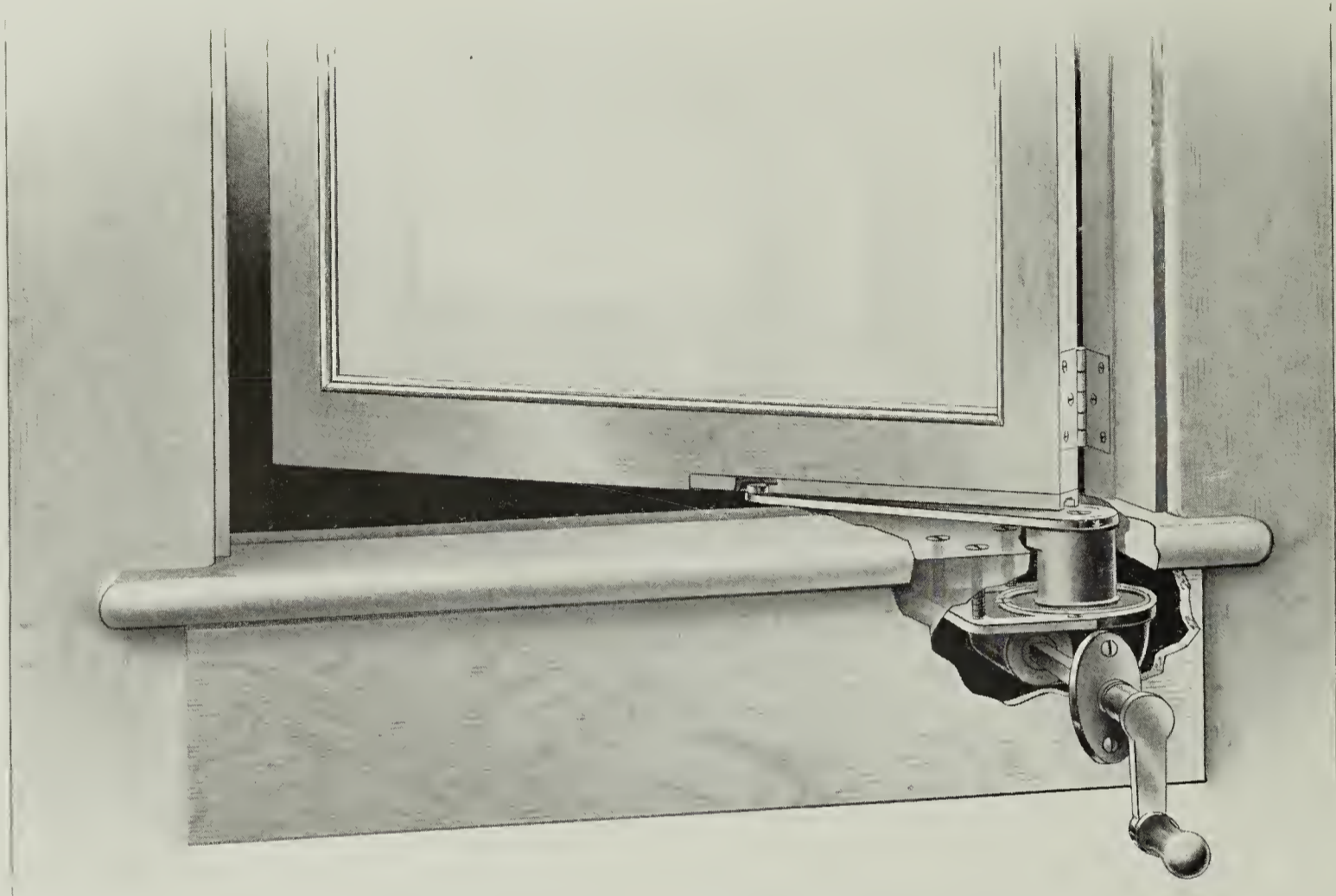


Fig. 58

### NO. 60 CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR IN USE

This device permits the opening and closing of casement windows without interference with curtains or window screens. It locks the sash securely at any point from closed to wide open, making catches or sash locks unnecessary. It presents no protruding bars or braces; employs no thumb screws, requires no effort to operate and never gets out of order. It is the solution of the problem of how to satisfactorily handle casement windows in fine residences, where comfort, quietness and ease of manipulation are desired.

Figure 58 shows the casement operator applied, the window stool and apron being broken away to show the gear case, pivot bearing and pivot crank.

The bolts which hold the gear case in position are also shown. These pass upward through the wood sill and hold the case securely in position under the window sill where it is entirely enclosed and protected from the weather.

The gear case is constructed so as to retain lubricant. Provision is made for lubrication when desired.

The illustration also shows the sash plate attached to the bottom of the casement sash, broken away to show the bronze roller on the end of the pivot crank, which slides easily in a finished slot in the plate as the handle is turned and the sash is opened or closed.

## THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

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Fig. 59

### **A PAIR OF CASEMENT WINDOWS EQUIPPED WITH No. 60 CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR**

The casement operator can be used upon either right or left hand windows by a simple reversal of parts, which can be easily made when the device is applied. It can be supplied for casements opening inward when desired.

The actuating mechanism employed consists of a worm and gear greatly multiplying the leverage and enabling a child to open or close any window with ease. Windows which stick from paint are easily forced loose. The most severe wind storms neither move the sash nor make it difficult to move them. The window is governed easily under all conditions by the use of the handle and cannot be moved except by the handle, being securely locked in any position in which it may be placed.

Figure 59 shows a pair of casement windows fitted with two Corbin concealed casement operators. It will be seen that the only parts visible are the crank handles and plates, whether the windows are opened or closed; these can be finished to match the other hardware used. If desired the handles can be made detachable so that only the roses are seen.

## THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR

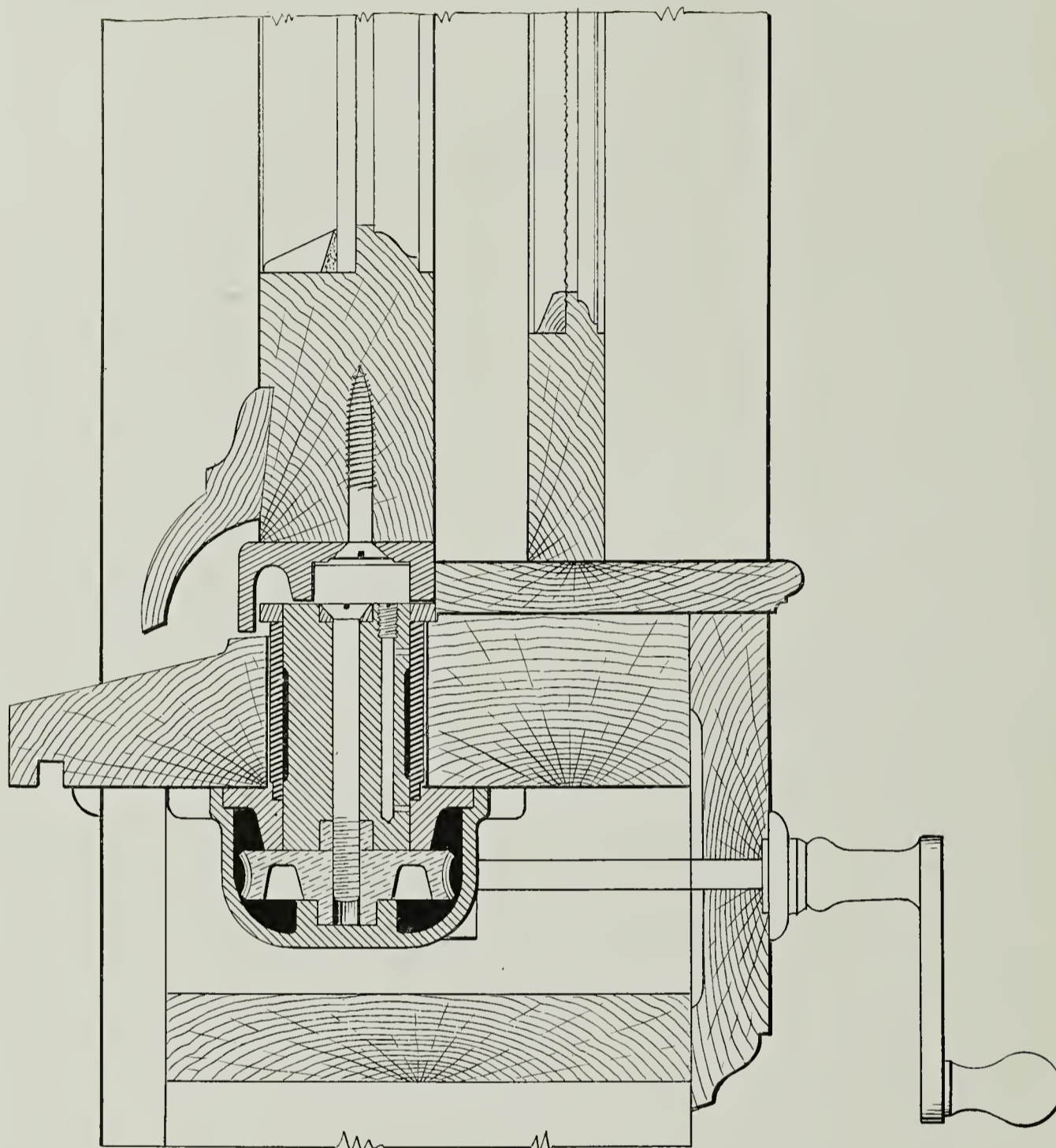


Fig. 60

### VERTICAL SECTION SHOWING POSITION OF CASEMENT OPERATOR

Figure 60 is a vertical section through the window sill and stooling, showing the gear case, the worm gear, the vertical connection to the pivot arm and the sash plate attached to the bottom of the window. The spindle may be of any length to suit the conditions of use.

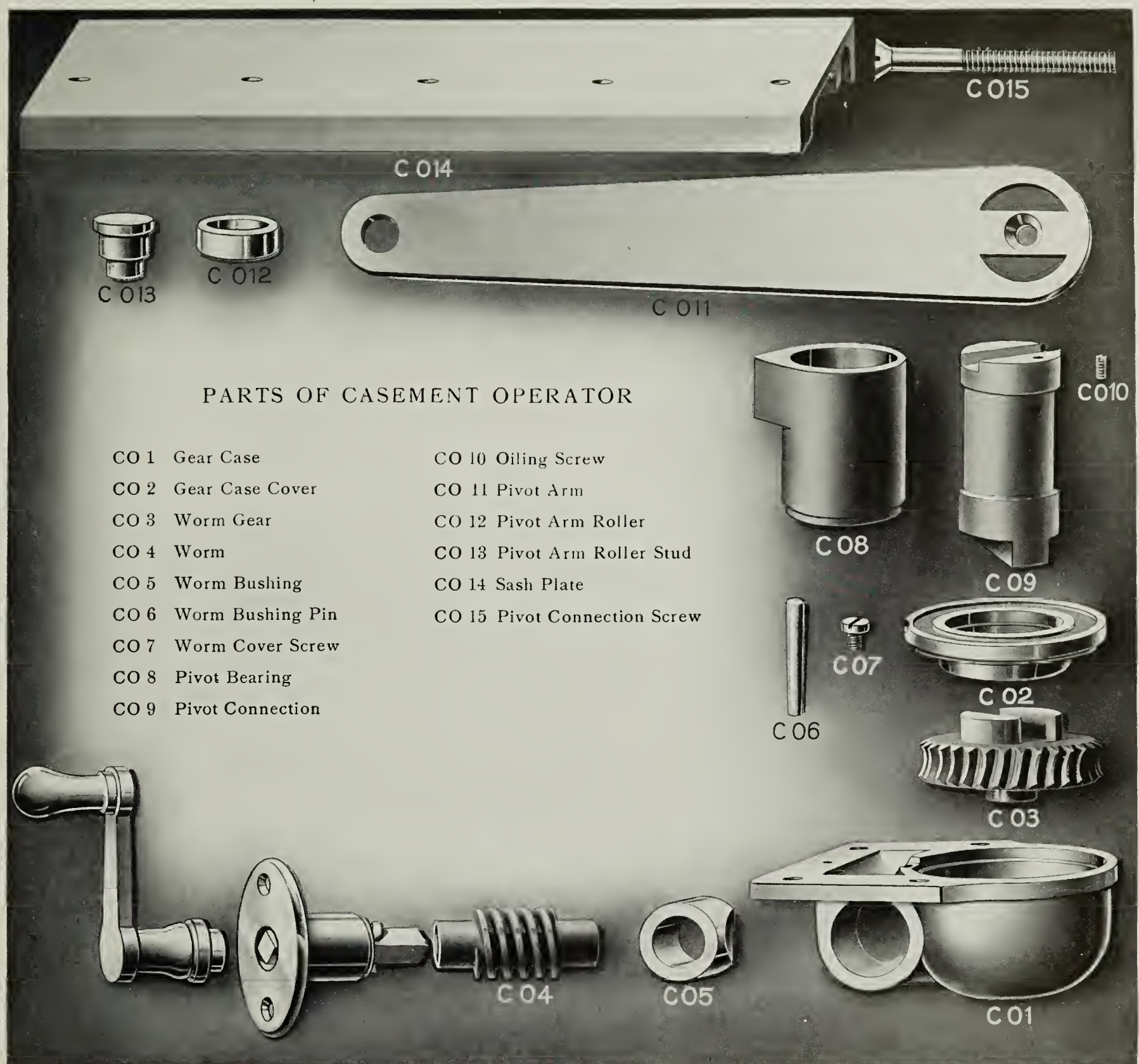
The thickness of the sill may measure from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 inches in length, varying by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

The casement sash shown in Figure 60 is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., the size most generally employed. Plates can be supplied for other thicknesses, from  $1\frac{3}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

A screw-hole, plainly marked "oil" permits lubrication. Vaseline, with a small quantity of flake graphite well mixed, is the best lubricant, although oil or heavy grease can be satisfactorily substituted.

The exterior parts are galvanized. The gear is accurately machined, from high grade bronze castings, and the worm is made from steel, ensuring maximum wear and smoothness of operation, and making it impossible for the two parts to be fastened together by corrosion.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED CASEMENT OPERATOR



## PARTS OF CASEMENT OPERATOR

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| CO 1 Gear Case        | CO 10 Oiling Screw           |
| CO 2 Gear Case Cover  | CO 11 Pivot Arm              |
| CO 3 Worm Gear        | CO 12 Pivot Arm Roller       |
| CO 4 Worm             | CO 13 Pivot Arm Roller Stud  |
| CO 5 Worm Bushing     | CO 14 Sash Plate             |
| CO 6 Worm Bushing Pin | CO 15 Pivot Connection Screw |
| CO 7 Worm Cover Screw |                              |
| CO 8 Pivot Bearing    |                              |
| CO 9 Pivot Connection |                              |

Fig. 61

The Corbin Concealed Casement Operator will not break after being installed, but parts may be broken or lost before being attached. The above list is supplied to facilitate replacement if such contingencies arise.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Furnish full size detail showing section through sill, same as figure 60. The thickness of the sill must be given.

The casement operator can be used on either right or left hand windows as desired. Means are also provided for placing the rose and handle in the center of the apron.

It is not necessary to place the casement operator so that the pivotal center coincides with the hinge center of the casement, the moving roller in the sash plate permitting the sash to swing freely without binding.

**I**N EACH of the principal cities of the country there will be found a responsible hardware firm (usually the best dealer in the city) who has on display a full line of samples of Corbin hardware with men trained in their use to assist in making a selection. Architects and their clients will receive a cordial reception by such agents and will be given every possible assistance in securing the proper equipment.

The following circulars and books, describing special kinds of Corbin hardware will be sent upon request.

Book K17. Corbin Colonial Hardware illustrates twenty fine Colonial designs of cast Corbin hardware which are suited to the demands of the present day, combining simplicity and elegance.

Book K16. Corbin Wrought Hardware illustrates twenty-two designs of wrought hardware, especially suited to moderate priced homes. Popular for bungalows.

K series of design leaflets, showing over a hundred designs of Corbin hardware in nineteen periods of art, and giving a range for choice which ensures a satisfactory selection.

Book K91. The Door Check Book describes the various floor types and overhead types of Corbin Door Checks. A guide to quiet doors.

Fraternal Emblem Book, illustrations and descriptions of special hardware for buildings devoted to orders and societies.

Circular K92. Coupon Booth Fittings. Hardware for private booths or visitors' compartments in modern banking houses.

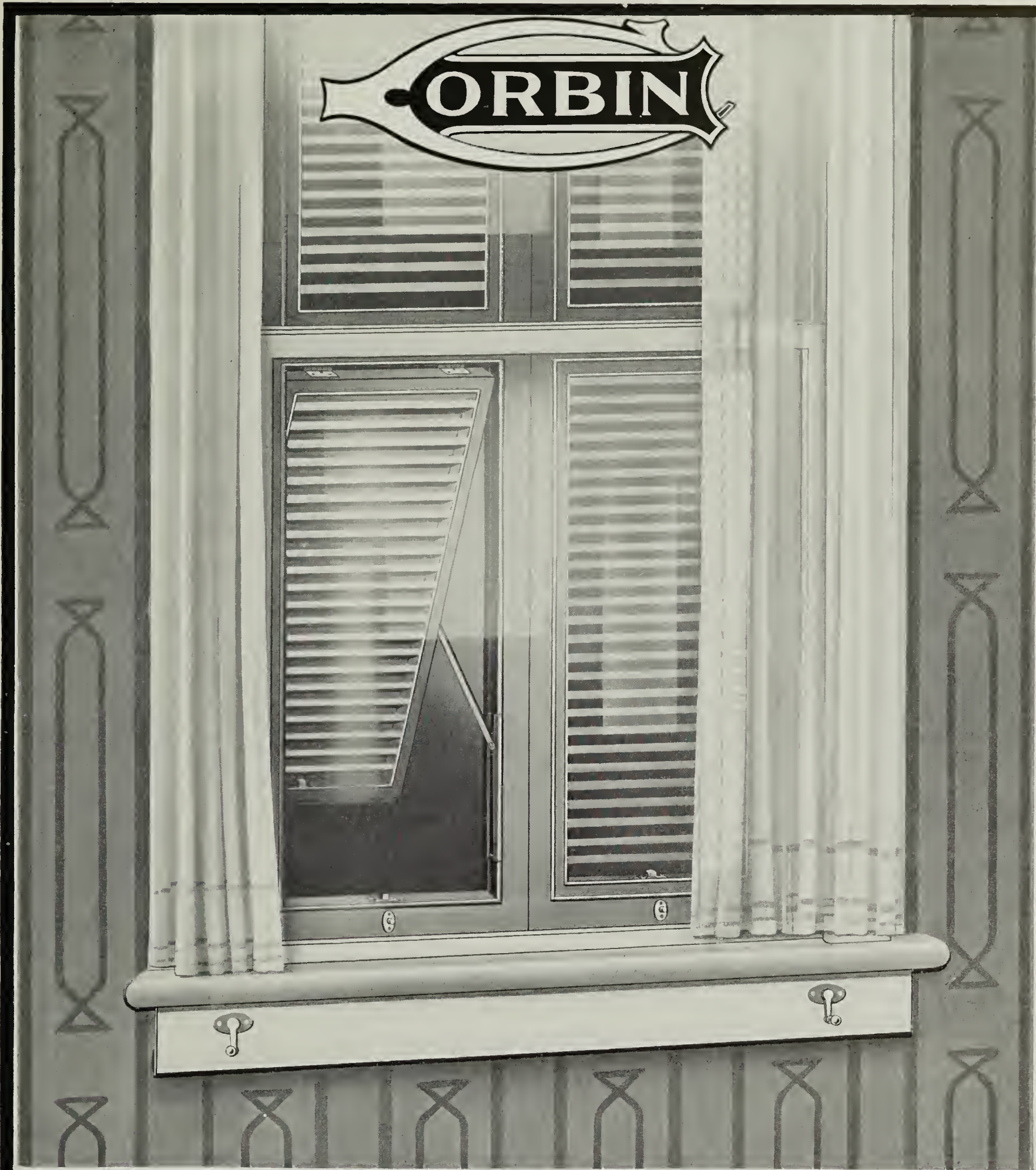
Circular K82. Corbin Door Handles. A complete list of modern and artistic adaptation of the old Colonial thumb latches and with high grade Corbin locks, especially popular for modern residences.

Circular K87. Corbin Glass Knobs for doors, cabinets, drawers and shutters. These are finding increasing favor for the second story of residences and built-in cabinet work.

Circular K47. Door trimmings for sound-proof telephone booths, for hotels and public buildings.

Circular K48. Butts and Bolts for display cases, used in many museums and cases for private collections.

Circular K37. Bronze Butts with fibre bushings. The latest improvement in this important line, indestructible and noiseless.



THE CORBIN CONCEALED SHUTTER WORKER  
AND  
THE CORBIN BLIND AWNING FIXTURE

(PATENTS APPLIED FOR)

## THE CORBIN CONCEALED SHUTTER WORKER

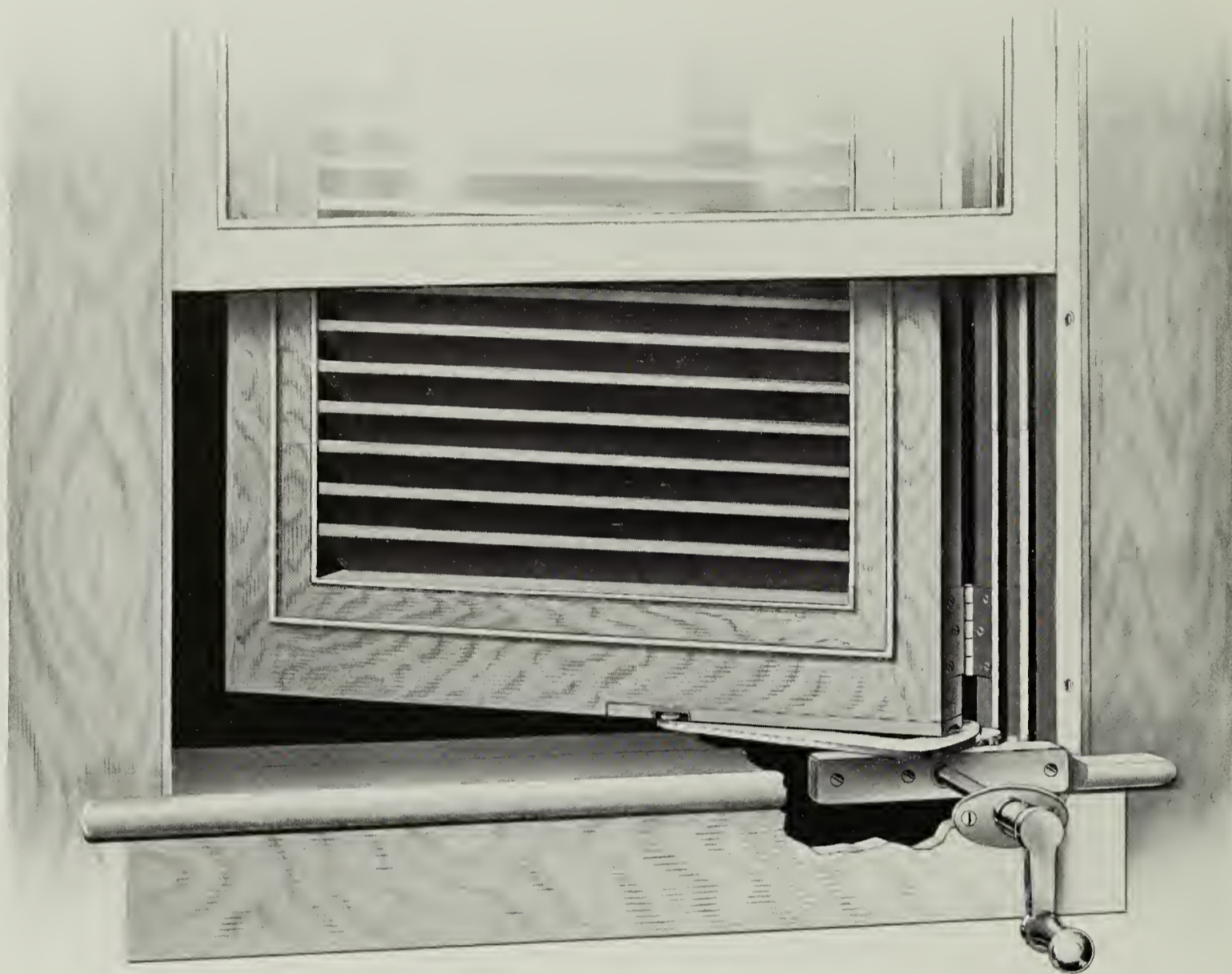


Fig. 62

1000 1025 1050

This device permits the blinds to be opened or closed without opening the window or screen. The handle and rose on the apron of the window are the only visible parts. It is made in two forms as described below.

In No. 063 a worm and gear mechanism is employed. This makes the shutter worker very easy to operate and also serves to lock the shutter firmly at any point, so that it is not affected by the action of the wind and making it unnecessary to use any other fastening to hold the shutter in either the closed or wide open position.

The mechanism is finely and accurately made, ensuring perfect action. All exposed parts are heavily galvanized.

In No. 064 a spiral gear and pinion are provided which give the same easy action and hold the shutter fast in either a closed or wide open position only. It will remain stationary in other positions under ordinary conditions and if a gust of wind closes it or throws it wide open it is firmly locked and banging is made impossible. This is accomplished by a locking device in the rose. When desired the rose can be supplied with intermediate locking points but unless otherwise specified will lock only in the wide open or closed positions.

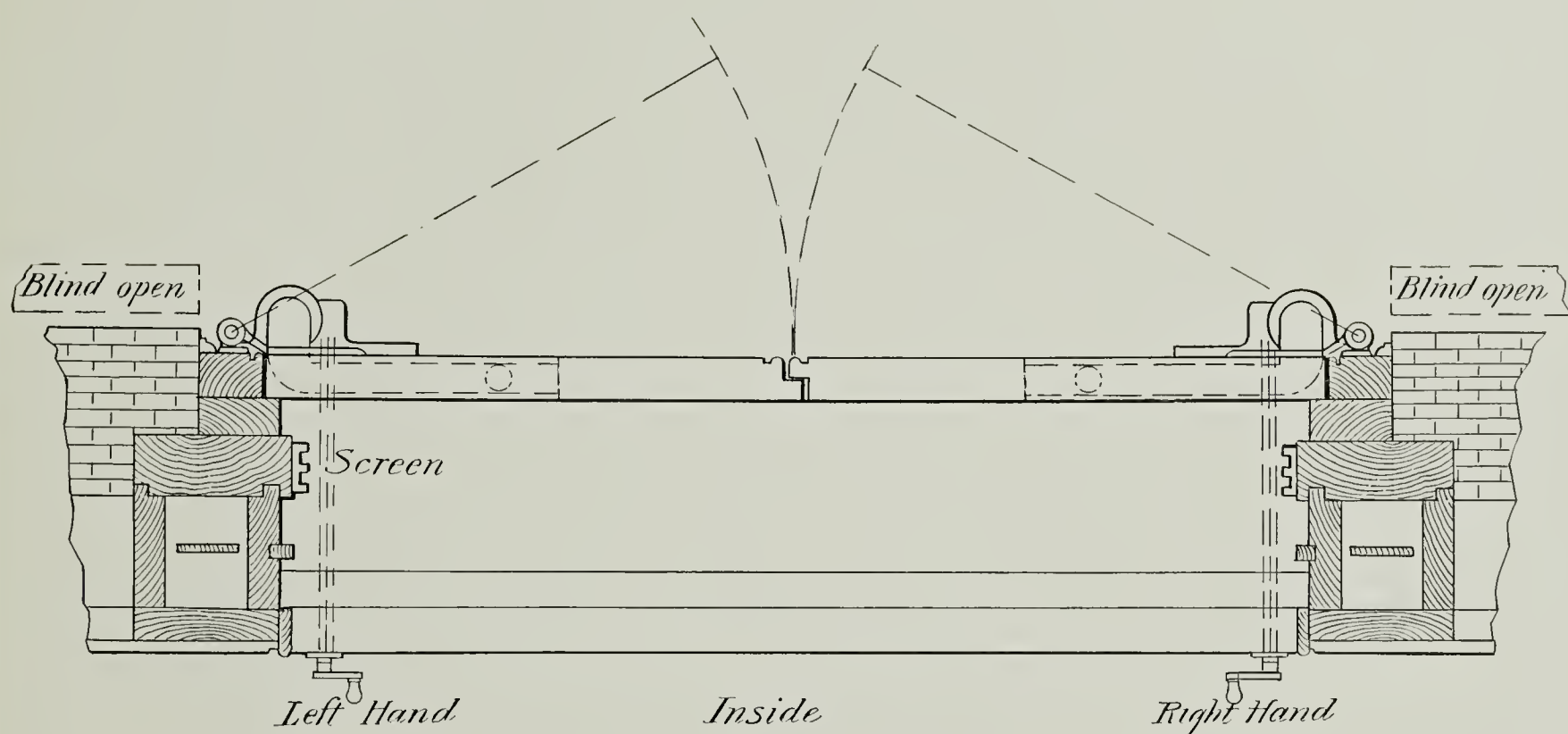


Fig. 63

## A PLAN SECTION OF DOUBLE BLINDS

Figure 63 is a plan section of double blinds, showing the location of the shutter workers and the necessity for specifying the hand desired.

If it is desired to use a folding blind hinged in the center, we can supply a fixture to meet the different conditions which will ensure the automatic action of the free section, bringing it to its proper place, fully extended when the blind is closed and holding it folded close to the hinged section when the blind is opened.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED SHUTTER WORKER

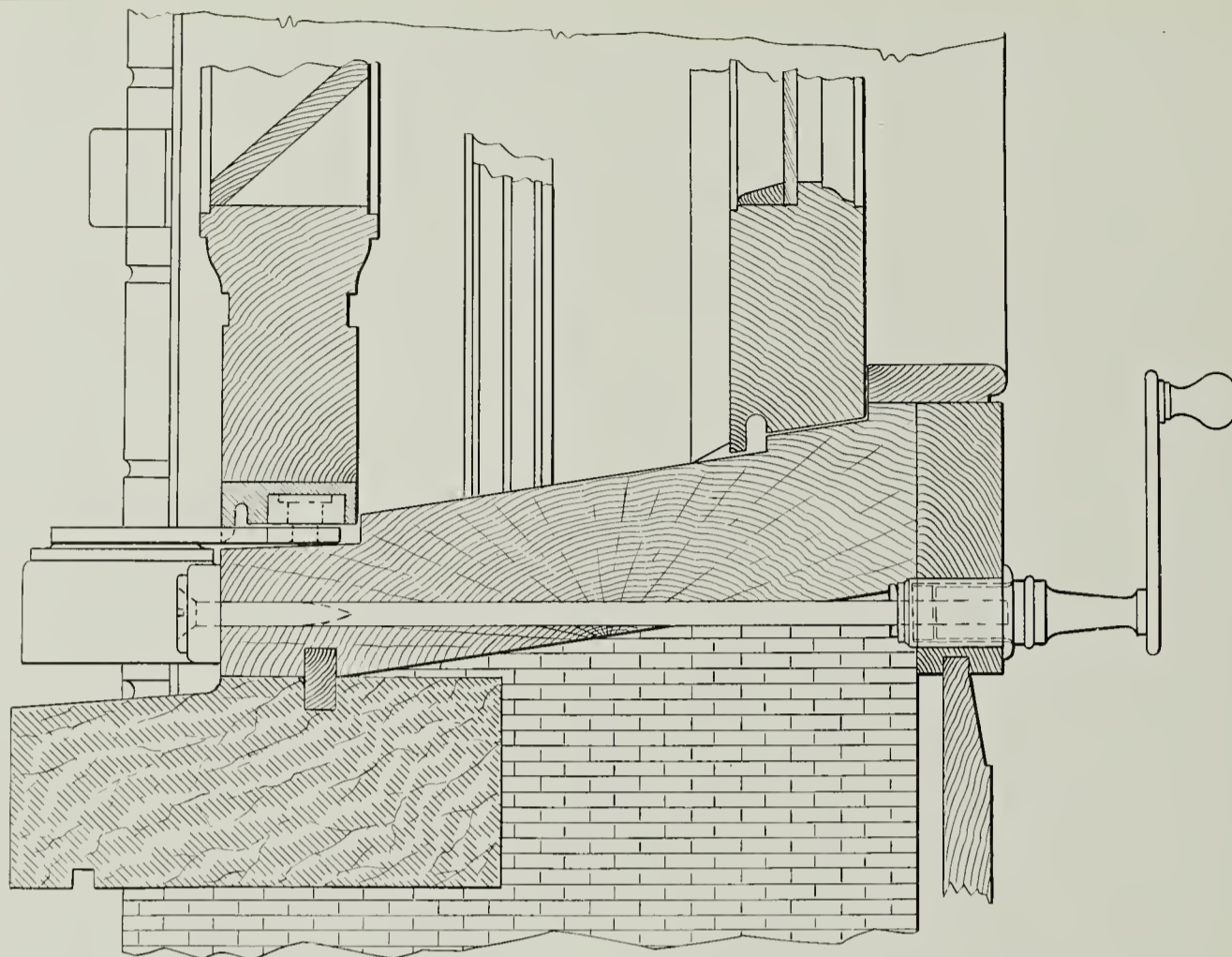


Fig. 64

Figure 64 is a section of the sill showing spaces for sash, screen and blind. It will be seen that the shutter worker is screwed fast to the outside of the sill with a curved pivot arm extending under the blind and engaging in a groove in the sash plate, the crank handle spindle extending through to the face of the window apron on the inside.

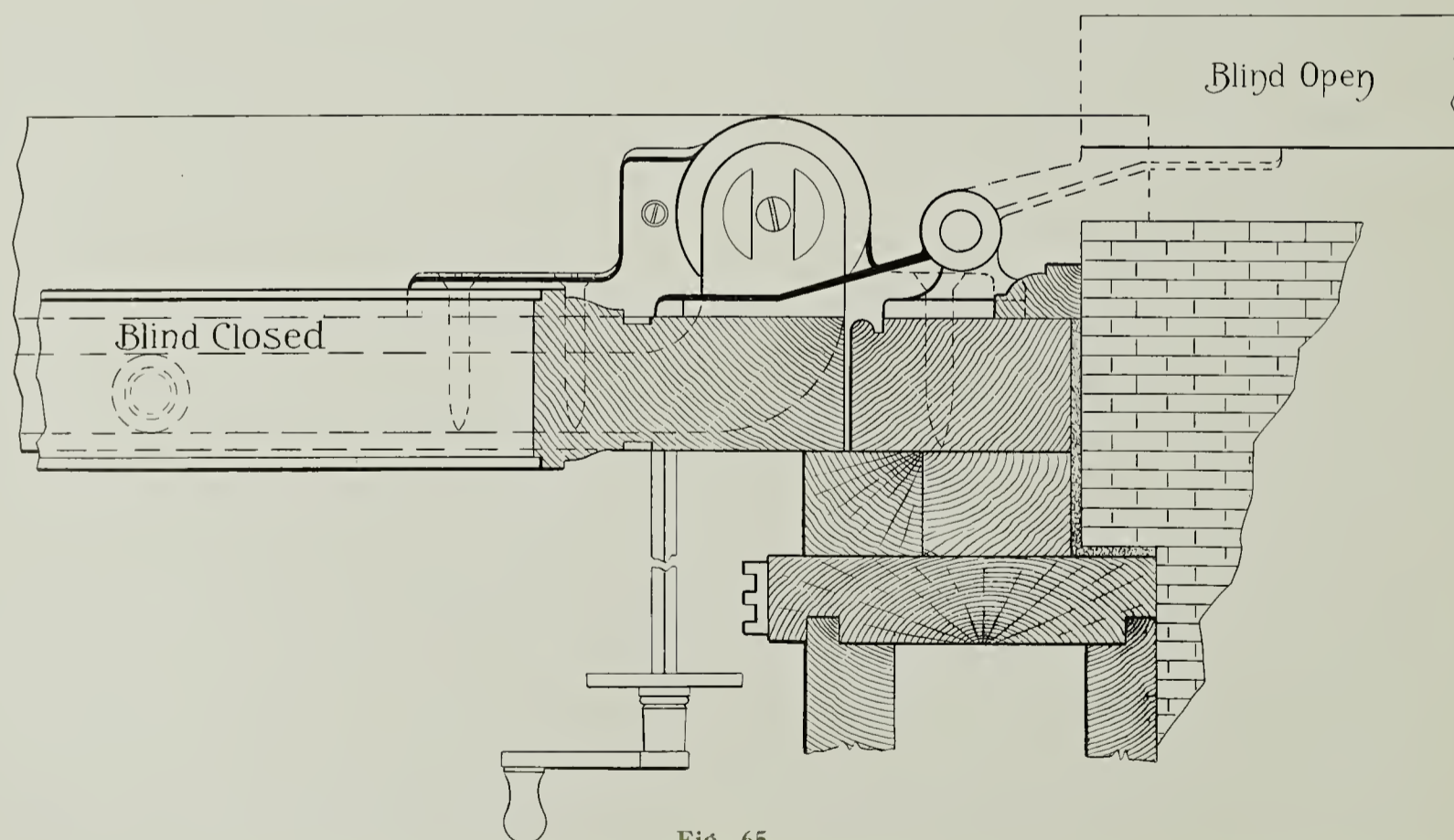


Fig. 65

Figure 65 is a horizontal jamb section of the shutter worker showing the blind in a closed position with lines to indicate the position when open. The operating crank may vary in length to suit operating conditions.

# THE CORBIN CONCEALED SHUTTER WORKER

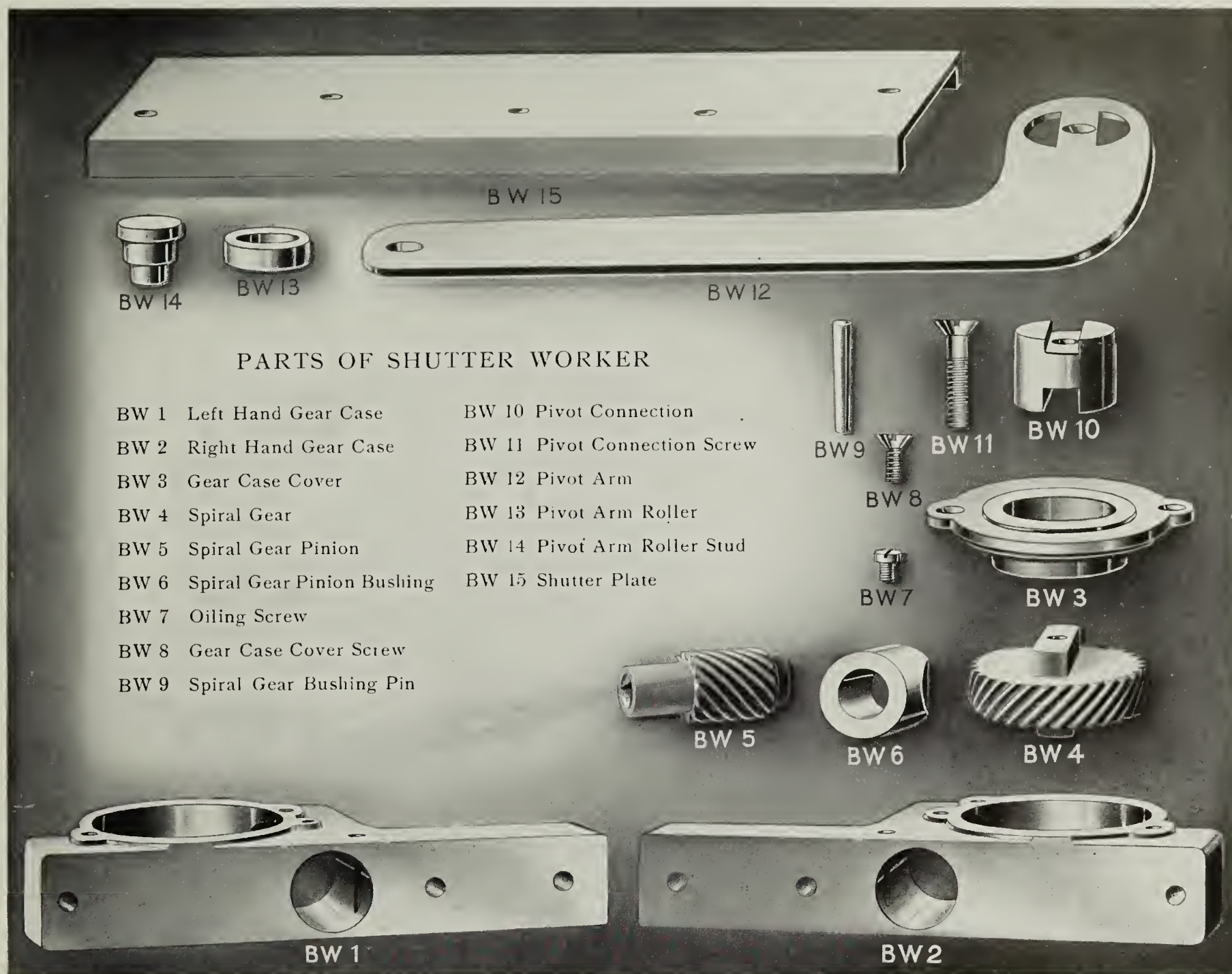


Fig. 66

The foregoing list of parts is furnished as a guide to ordering if any portion is lost or damaged in handling previous to being applied to the window. After it is in use there will be no breakage or need of new parts.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Furnish a full-sized section as shown in figure 64. There must be at least  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches from the storm sill to the top of the wood sill or the bottom of the blind. Gear cases BW1 and BW2 have flanges  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height where they screw to the sill. The crank handle spindle comes in the center of the flange and the full-sized section of sill serves to locate the crank spindle and rose.

## THE CORBIN BLIND-AWNING FIXTURE

---



Fig. 67

The outfit consists of a hook pull, a mortise latch, with rose and push button and an adjustable stay. It is used in connection with shutters especially constructed for blind awnings, the lower section of slats being fitted to a separate frame hinged at the top.

To open, pressure on the push button withdraws the latch bolt, when a gentle push on the blind tilts the movable section to the desired angle. The friction of the slide in the stay is so adjusted that it will hold the awning section in any position against any wind pressure.

To close, simply insert a finger in the hook pull and draw the awning section to a closed position.

# THE CORBIN BLIND AWNING FIXTURE

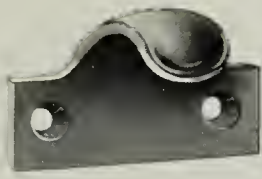


Fig. 68

No. 2111½ Shutter Pull

CAST BRONZE  
SIZE 1 x 1½ In.

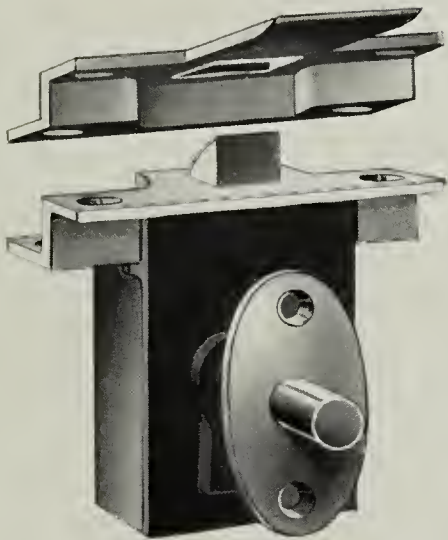


Fig. 69

No. 64 Push Button Latch

CASE, 2½ x 1½ x ½ in.  
FRONT, ¾ in. RABBET, 2½ x ¾ in.  
FRONT TO CENTER OF PUSH BUTTON, 1½ in.  
LATCH BOLT ½ x ½ in. ⅝ in. THROW  
CAST BRONZE FRONT, STRIKE AND BOLT  
CAST BRONZE PUSH BUTTON

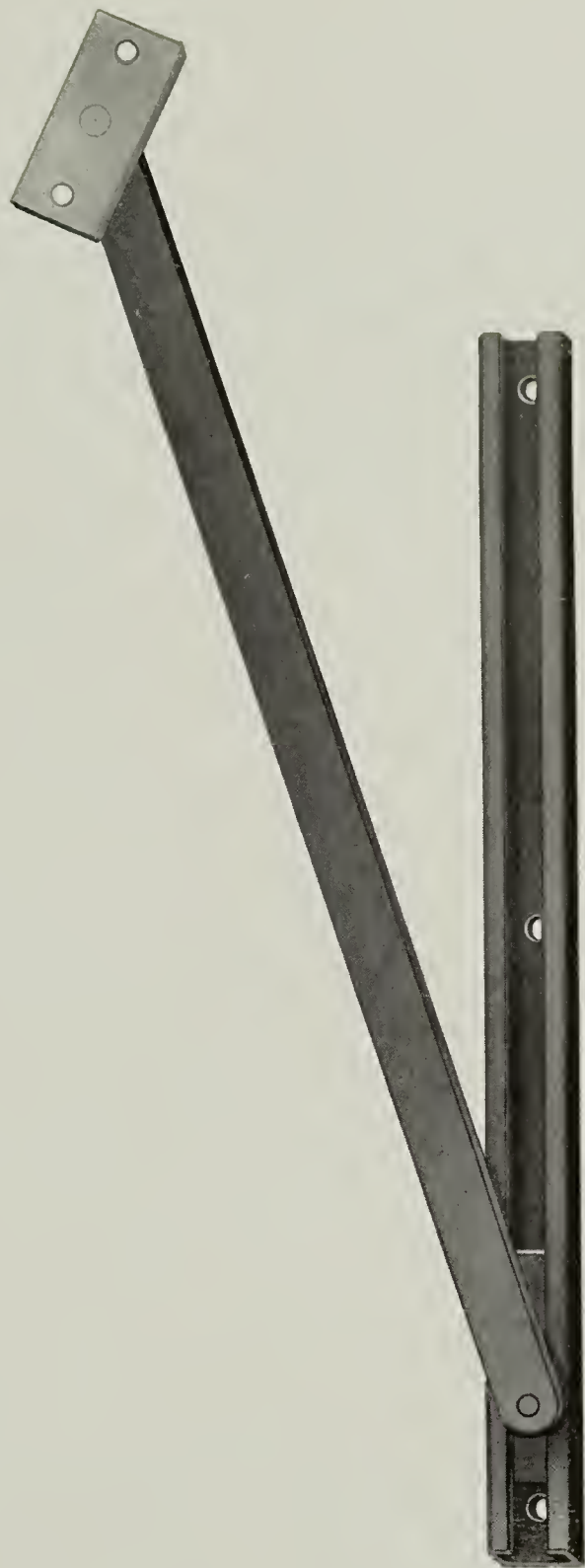


Fig. 70

No. 0198½ Friction Stay Joint

WROUGHT STEEL, BRONZE PLATED  
BRONZE SPRING BLOCK

The No. 2111½ pull is of convenient size and is finely finished.

The No. 64 latch is supplied with a push button and is so constructed that a light pressure upon the push button withdraws the latch bolt. The action is quick, lively and positive. Flat front and strike can be furnished instead of rabbeted if desired.

The No. 0198½ friction stay joint consists of a U shaped channel which is screwed to the jamb. A spring block slides therein and is connected to a steel arm which is provided with a fastening for either the edge or face of sash as desired. When used as in Figure 67 it is practically concealed when the sash is closed; when attached to the face it is entirely exposed.

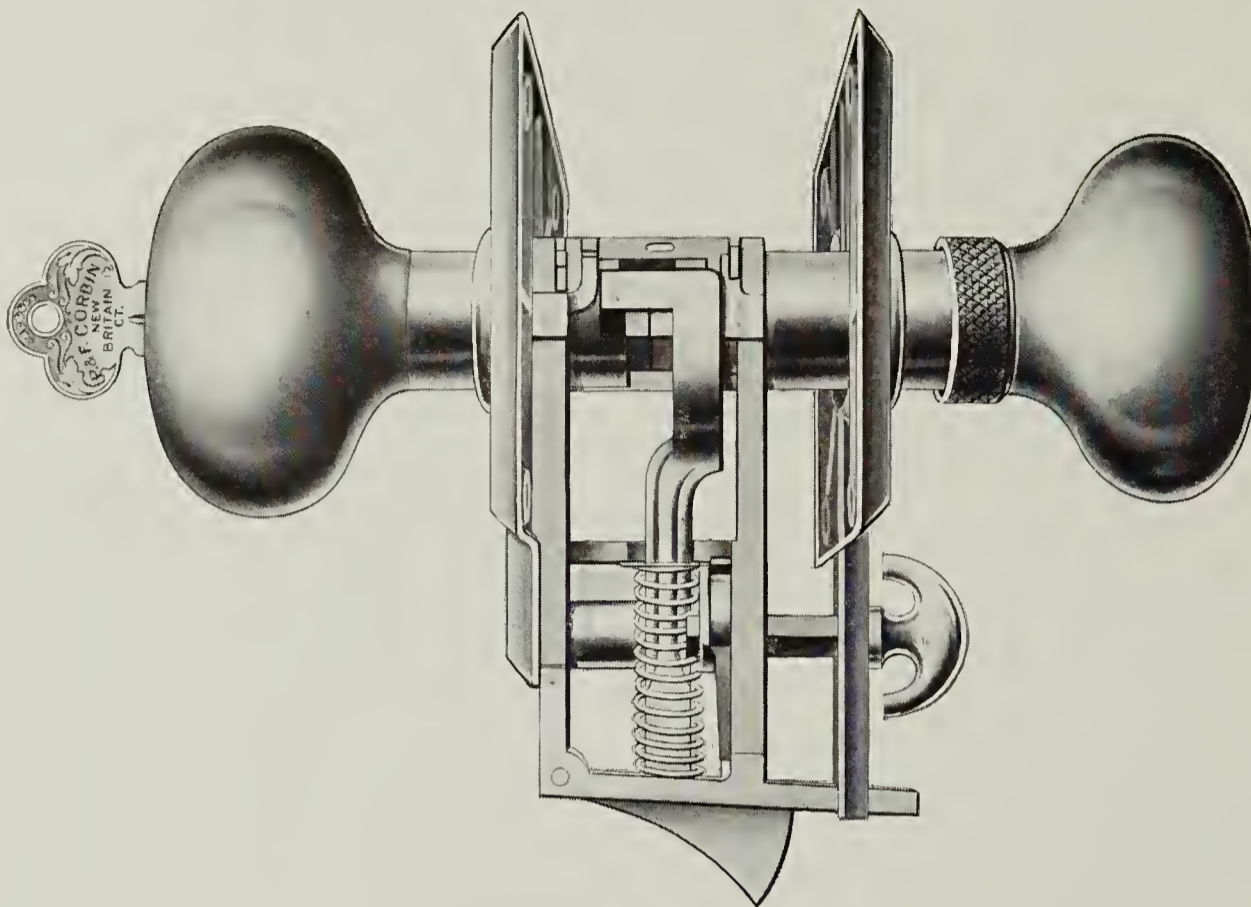


Fig. 71

### LOCK COMPLETE SHOWING INTERIOR MECHANISM

This lock possesses a number of advantages, the value of which is readily recognized.

1. It is made in a unit, sold as a unit and applied without detaching any parts. The architect and owner can be shown the lock just as it will appear in use and there is no possibility of loss of parts or of disturbing the adjustment made at the factory.

2. All the moving parts are attached to and contained within a solid cast frame. This makes possible a nicety of adjustment and close fit which eliminate looseness and rattling. A play of .004 inch in the knob gives a smooth positive action and a rigidity and strength not obtainable with other locks. The swelling and shrinking of doors cannot affect the action.

3. The Corbin Pin Tumbler Cylinder is employed mounted in the knob, where it can be found with ease in the dark. The cylinder has all the features described on page 49 and its location commends it to the favor on sight. Its advantages need no comment.

4. The knobs have screwless spindles and never work loose. They have the easy smoothness of action of the knob of a safe-lock. One-eighth of a turn operates the lock.

5. The form permits the use of the most improved mechanism. This includes broad, heavy latch bolts of the swinging type, impossible in thin lock cases, with a long throw, making it certain that the latch enters the strike, a direct pull on the latch bolt reducing the friction and giving a lively action with a resilient spring, and the use of a very few parts of simple construction making the lock very strong and not affected by wear or abuse in use.

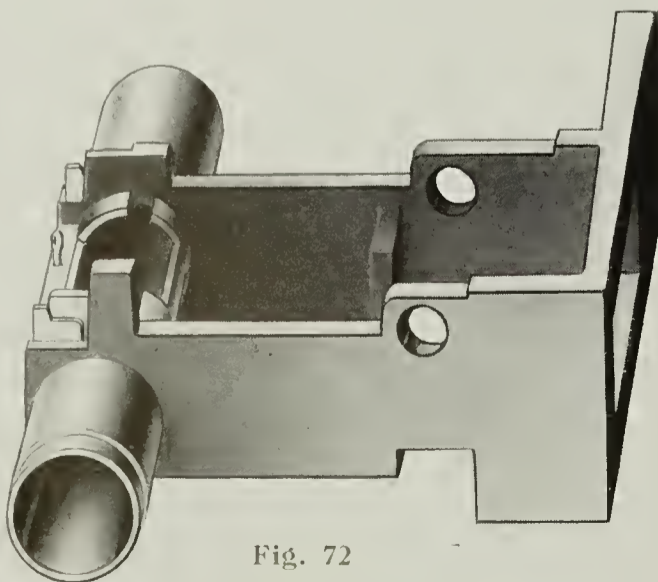


Fig. 72

CAST FRAME TO WHICH ALL  
MOVING PARTS ARE ATTACHED

# T H E C O R B I N U N I T L O C K

6. It is easy to apply, the cut in the edge of the door being made by saw and chisel, only ten minutes being required to attach a lock. If desired, the doors can be cut at the mill, obviating any danger of injury to finish when attaching the lock. The heavy cast escutcheons make the door stronger at the lock than at any other point.

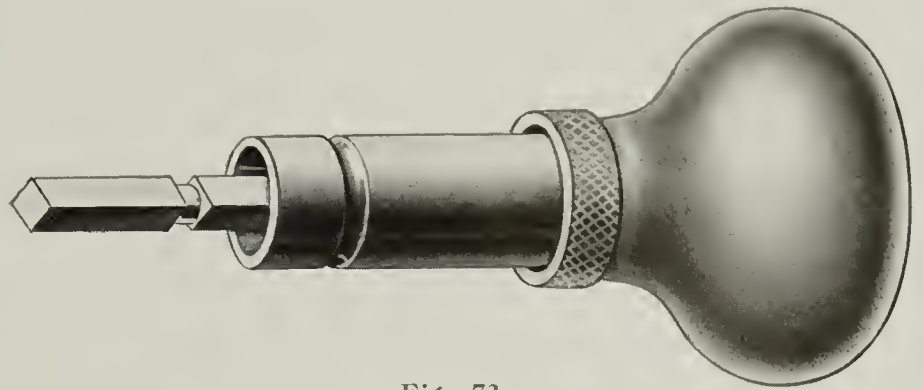


Fig. 73  
Inside Knob and Locking Ring

7. The protected box strike prevents any possibility of burglarious attack from the face of the lock

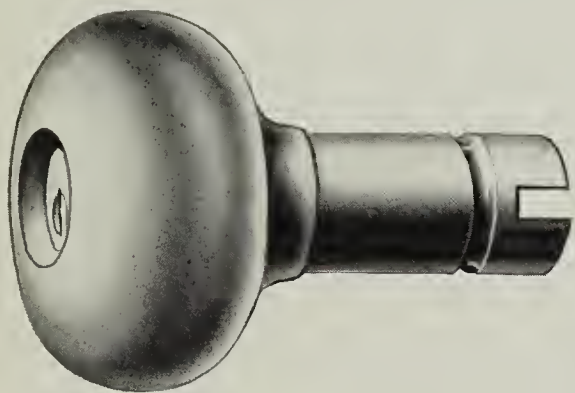


Fig. 74  
Outside Knob and Cylinder

8. Locks of different functions cover all modern requirements completely and fully. Note the list on page 47.

9. The locks are adjustable to doors of all thicknesses. They are reversible for right and left hand except when the ornamentation of the escutcheon prevents reversing. They are supplied in all designs of Corbin hardware.

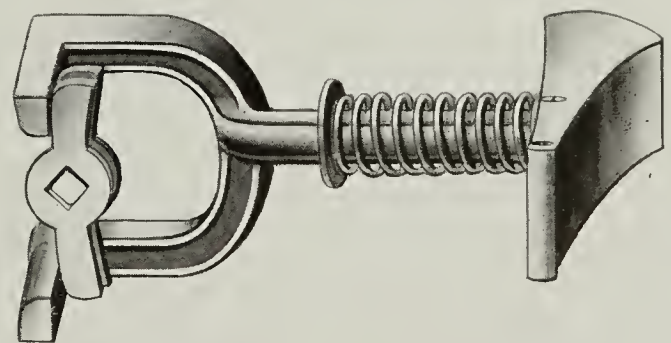


Fig. 75  
Easy Swinging Latch and Roll Backs

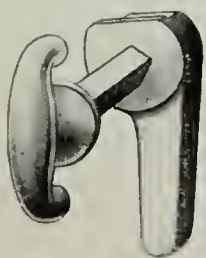


Fig. 76  
Thumb Piece

10. They are thoroughly reliable. Their value is recognized where the highest possible degree of quality and security is desired. They have been placed in fine buildings for fourteen years and the first locks produced are giving perfect service to-day. A list of buildings of national repute will be supplied on application.

# T H E C O R B I N U N I T L O C K S E T

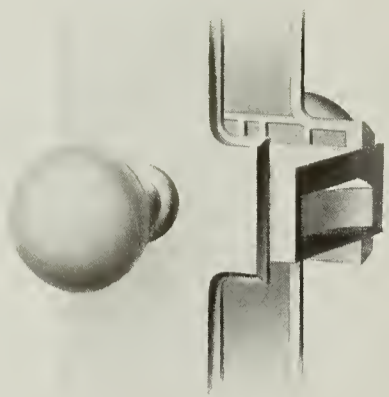


Fig. 77

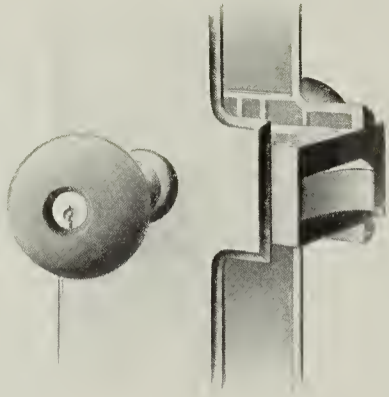


Fig. 78

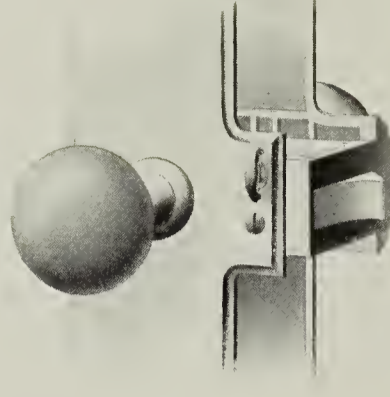


Fig. 79

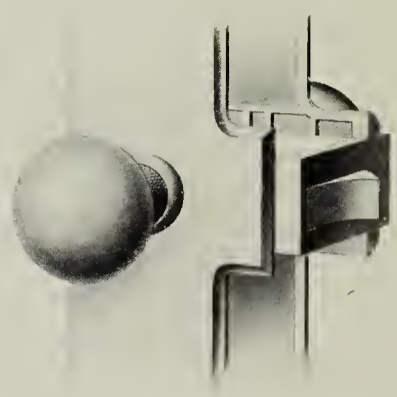


Fig. 80

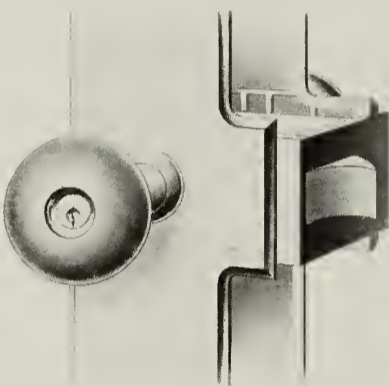


Fig. 81

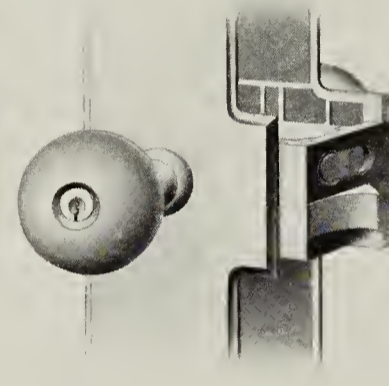


Fig. 82

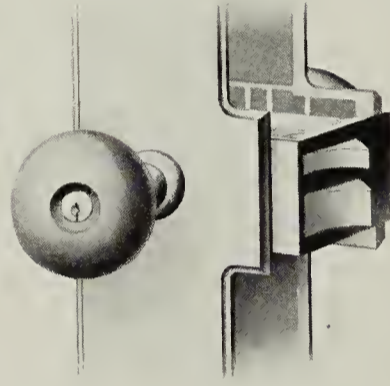


Fig. 83

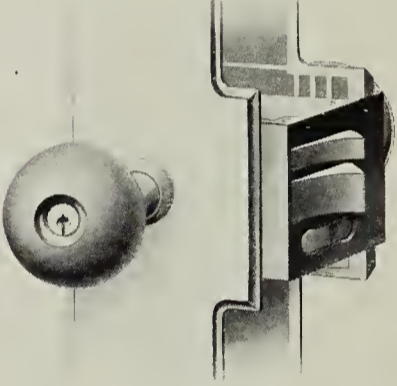


Fig. 84

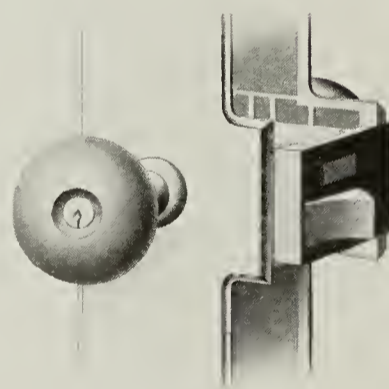


Fig. 85

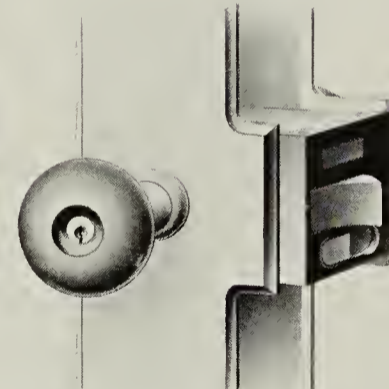


Fig. 86

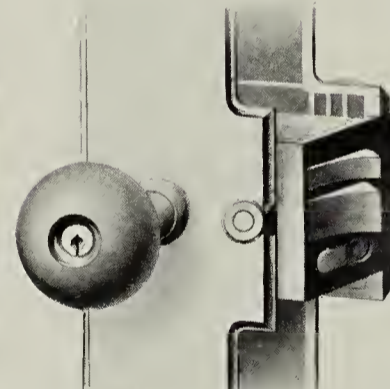


Fig. 87

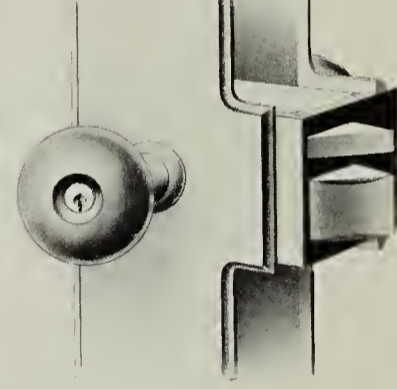


Fig. 88

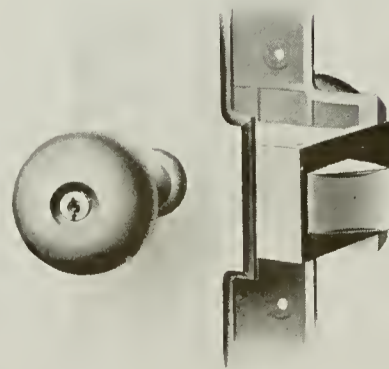


Fig. 89

The illustrations on this page show the different types of the Corbin unit lock set. The functions are changed to suit the conditions of service, as described on the following page. All the requirements of modern practice are perfectly fulfilled by this assortment.

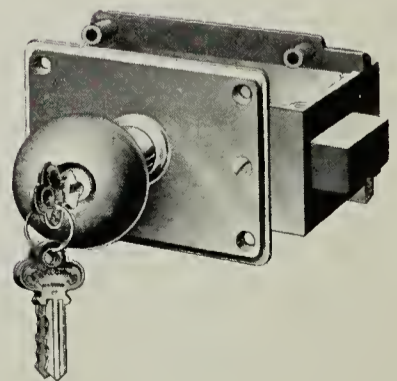


Fig. 90

T H E C O R B I N U N I T L O C K S E T

Lock No.	Fig. No.	Size of Case	Description
FOR RESIDENCES			
2065	78	1½x3½x1½in.	For inside doors. Operates by knobs from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks both knobs. Key operates latch bolt at all times to enter, but does not leave knobs unlocked.
2068	78	1½x3½x1½in.	For inside doors. Operates by knobs from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks both knobs. Key operates latch bolt to enter, but does not leave knobs unlocked. Thumb knob on inside locks against key.
2088½	77	1½x3½x1½in.	For inside doors. Operates by knobs from either side.
FOR COMMUNICATING DOORS			
2055	77	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side, thumb knob on inside dead locks latch bolt.
2055¼	79	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Thumb knobs on either side lock against opposite side, dead-locking the latch bolt.
2055½	80	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Knurled ring on knob shanks lock against opposite side, dead-locking latch bolt.
2255½	77	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank dead-locks latch bolt
FOR BATH ROOM DOORS			
2033	78	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks both knobs and dead-locks latch bolt. Key operates latch bolt from the outside at all times. Operating by key when locked releases latch bolt and knobs.
FOR CORRIDOR CLOSET DOORS			
2463	81	2 x3¼x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Key in outside knob controls stop work instead of knurled ring or button in face.
FOR ASYLUM DOORS			
2261	90	2 x3¼x1in.	Operates bolt by knob outside. Cup pull on inside escutcheon for pulling door closed. Key dead-locks knob when bolt is either thrown or retracted.
FOR OFFICE DOORS			
2020	78	1½x3¼x1in.	Operates by key from outside and by knob from inside at all times. Outside knob always rigid.
2021	78	1½x3¼x1in.	Operates by key from either side at all times. Both knobs always rigid.
2061	78	1½x3¼x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside at all times. Outside knob is locked by pressing the latch bolt into the lock face beyond the usual position and is unlocked by the same operation.
2061¼	78	1½x3¼x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside. Outside knob is locked by pressing the latch bolt into the lock face beyond the usual position and is unlocked by the same operation. Thumb knob on the inside locks against key.
2064	82	2 x3¼x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside at all times. Stop in face locks the outside knob.
2064¼	82	2 x3¼x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside. Stop in face locks the outside knob. Thumb knob inside locks against key.
2066	78	1½x3½x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob.
2066¼	78	1½x3½x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from outside. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks the outside knob. Thumb knob on inside locks against key.
2067	78	1½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob.
02067	83	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt so that it cannot be forced back when door is locked, but not preventing key or knobs from operating latch bolt.
2067¼	78	1½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks the outside knob. Thumb knob on inside locks against key.
02067¼	83	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from the outside. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks the outside knob. Thumb knob on inside locks against key. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt so that it cannot be forced back when door is locked, but not preventing key or knobs from operating latch bolt
02462	83	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Master key operating in inside knob controls the stop work. Change and master keys operate outside to enter when knob is stopped but do not disturb the stop work. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt preventing end pressure from the outside.
02464¼	84	2½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Stop in face sets outside knob. By key from outside when knob is stopped. Thumb turn inside locks against key. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt and stops when door is closed, preventing interference with same from outside.
FOR OFFICE AND ENTRANCE DOORS			
2062	78	1½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Master key locks and unlocks outside knob from the inside. Change key and master key operate from the outside at all times, to enter, but do not leave outside knob unlocked.
2062½	81	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Master key locks and unlocks outside knob from the inside. Change key and master key operate from the outside at all times, to enter, but do not leave outside knob unlocked.
2063	78	1½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Key locks outside knob only from either side.
2063½	81	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Key locks outside knob only from either side.
2063¾	81	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Key locks both knobs and dead-locks latch bolt from either side.
2067½	78	1½x3¾x1in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Key locks both knobs and dead-locks latch bolt from either side.
2072	85	2 x3¾x1in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Main bolt by key from either side.
FOR VESTIBULE DOORS			
2038	78	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob.
2039	78	1½x3½x1½in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks the outside knob.
02039	83	2 x3½x1½in.	Operates by knobs from either side and by key from outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt so that it cannot be forced back when door is locked but not preventing key or knobs from operating latch bolt.
FOR FRONT DOORS			
2045	85	2 x3¾x1¾in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Both bolts by key from the outside at all times. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks the outside knob. Main bolt is locked from inside by thumb knob.
2445	86	2½x3¾x1¾in.	Operates latch bolt by knobs from either side. Stop in face sets outside knob. Dead bolt by key outside and thumb turn inside. When outside knob is stopped both bolts may be retracted by turning key in knob.
FOR HOTEL CORRIDOR DOORS			
02436¼	87	2½x3¾x1¾in.	Operates by knobs from either side. Stop in face locks outside knob. When locked it is operative outside by guests', maids', housekeepers' and emergency keys. Auxiliary latch locks latch bolt, preventing end pressure from outside. Thumb turn on inside dead-locks against all keys except emergency key, and at the same time thrusts forward push button indicator. Thumb turn cannot be operated except when door is closed. When deadlocked by thumb turn inside exit may be had by merely turning the door knob, which releases all locking mechanism; no key operation inside. Emergency key operates lock at all times.
FOR FIRE DOORS			
02262½	88	2½x3¾x1¾in.	Operates by knob from either side. Master key operating in inside knob controls the stop work. Change and master key operate outside to enter when knob is stopped, but do not disturb stop work. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt, preventing end pressure from outside.
2267	89	2⅝x3¾x1¾in.	Operates by knob from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob. By key from outside when knob is stopped.
02267	88	2½x3¾x1¾in.	Operates by knob from either side. Knurled ring on inside knob shank locks outside knob. By key from outside when knob is stopped. Auxiliary latch automatically locks latch bolt, preventing end pressure from outside.
2267¼	89	2⅝x3¾x1¾in.	Operates by knob from either side. Key in either knob stops both knobs and dead-locks latch bolt.

# THE CORBIN DOOR CHECK AND SPRING



Fig. 91  
No. 1911 Model

The 1911 Model Door Check has an unequalled record for reliability. Of the first one hundred thousand checks made, only three proved unsatisfactory and these had springs broken from flaws in the material. It is strong and generously proportioned and requires no attention. It cannot leak and is not affected by extremes of temperature.

Hold-back attachment is furnished when so ordered.

Right or left hand without change.

Special arms are supplied for unusual applications.

Removable key adjustment supplied for insane asylums or other places where there is liability of tampering.

Instructions for applying are packed with each check.

Six sizes cover all requirements, as follows:

No. 1. For screen doors.

No. 2. For doors between dining-room and butler's pantry, car doors, etc., or any inside door not over 7 feet by 3 feet.

No. 3. For outside doors not larger than 7 feet by 2½ feet, steamboat doors, vestibule doors, etc.

No. 4. For outside doors not larger than 7½ feet by 3 feet.

No. 5. For doors not larger than 7½ feet by 4 feet.

No. 6. For extra high doors and extra heavy doors, such as are used in public buildings, stores, hotels, railroad depots, etc.

If the door is unusually heavy, or very strong draughts are to be encountered, use one size larger than specified or write us telling of conditions and receive instructions.

The Corbin door-check book, describing all styles of overhead and floor checks made will be sent upon application.

# THE CORBIN BALL-BEARING PIN TUMBLER CYLINDER



Fig. 92  
The Corbin Cylinder  
Showing Key-way

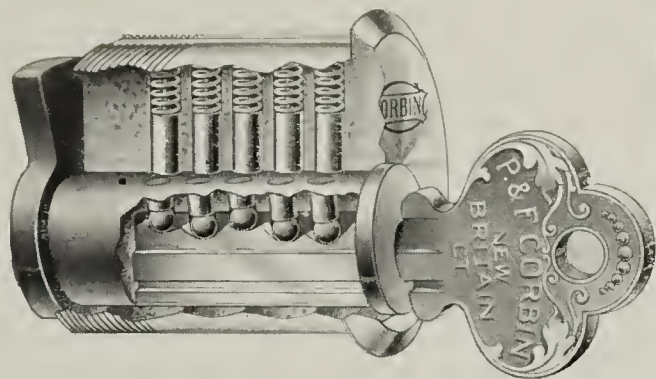


Fig. 93  
The Corbin Cylinder  
Without Master Key

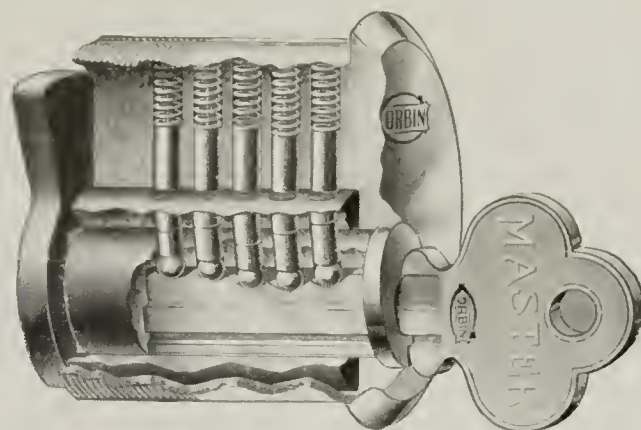


Fig. 94  
The Corbin Cylinder  
With Master Key

The Corbin ball-bearing pin tumbler locking cylinder is the highest development of key operated mechanism. It has all the advantages to be given by any other cylinder and a number not to be obtained elsewhere, and can be used where any other cylinders are employed.

The key-way has projections on both sides which reach the center, making it impossible to insert a flat picking tool or to use any other than a Corbin key of the proper class.

The key plug is turned by the key and carries the lever which throws the bolt. It is cut from a solid cylindrical bar, and the key-way is cut into it by special machinery of great accuracy. It is released by the service key.

The master ring is a Corbin invention and is found alone in Corbin cylinders. It provides a new point for the release of the key plug and in effect gives two locks in a single case, each perfectly independent of the other, so far as key changes are concerned. The master key releases the key plug and the master ring, which rotate together. It is thus possible to have the service keys of a number of locks all different but to have the cylinders so made that the same master key will unlock them all. The convenience and reliability of the Corbin master-keyed cylinder as compared with two cylinders or one cylinder with two key-ways is apparent.

The pins serve as bolts and hold the rotating key plug, or key plug and master ring, firmly in place until the insertion of the proper key raises them to a position which releases the plug. A variation of a thousandth of an inch from correctness will make the key inoperative. The number of pins and the number of possible points of separation on each pin make the number of key changes practically unlimited and give a great degree of security.

The shell is a bronze casting, into which the other parts are fitted. In use, the body of the cylinder is concealed, the only visible portion being the end or face, the mechanism being only approachable from the front.

The lever or trip at the end of the key plug is varied to suit the nature of the work to be done, the line of Corbin door locks embracing every function and type required by modern conditions.

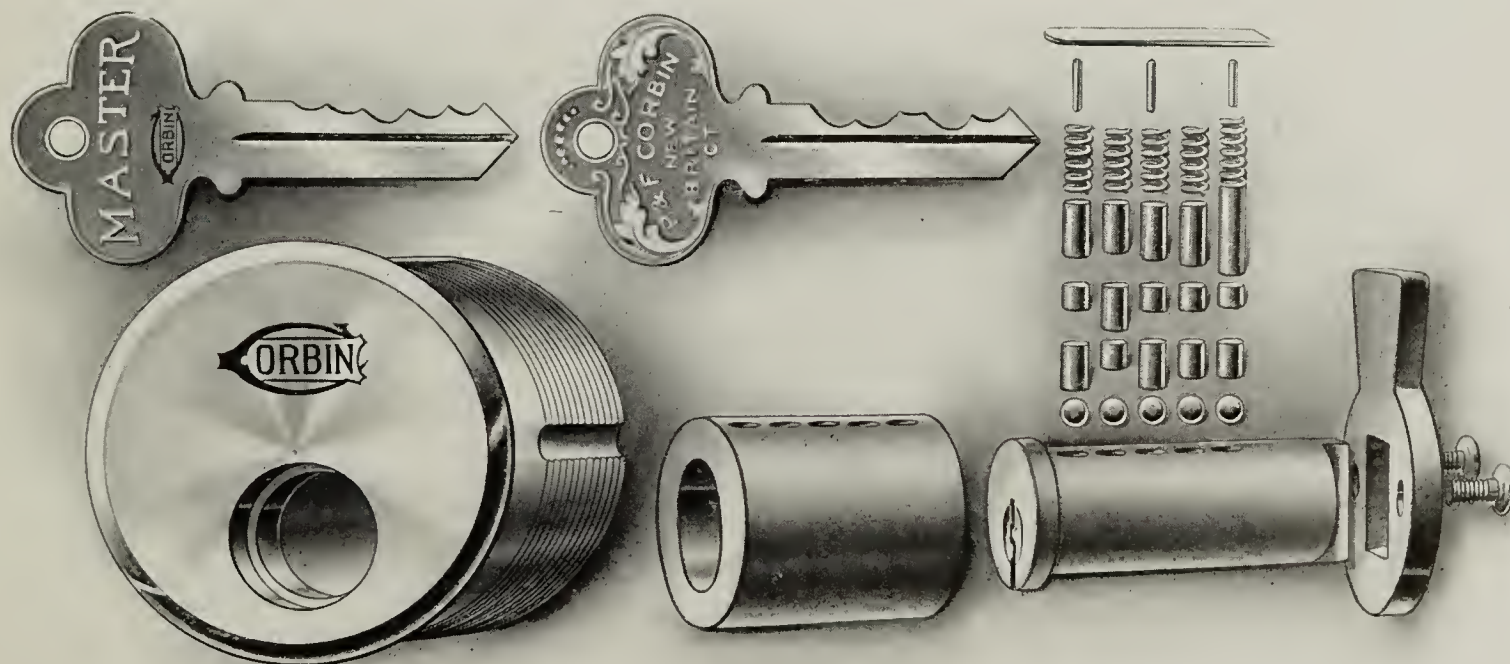


Fig. 95

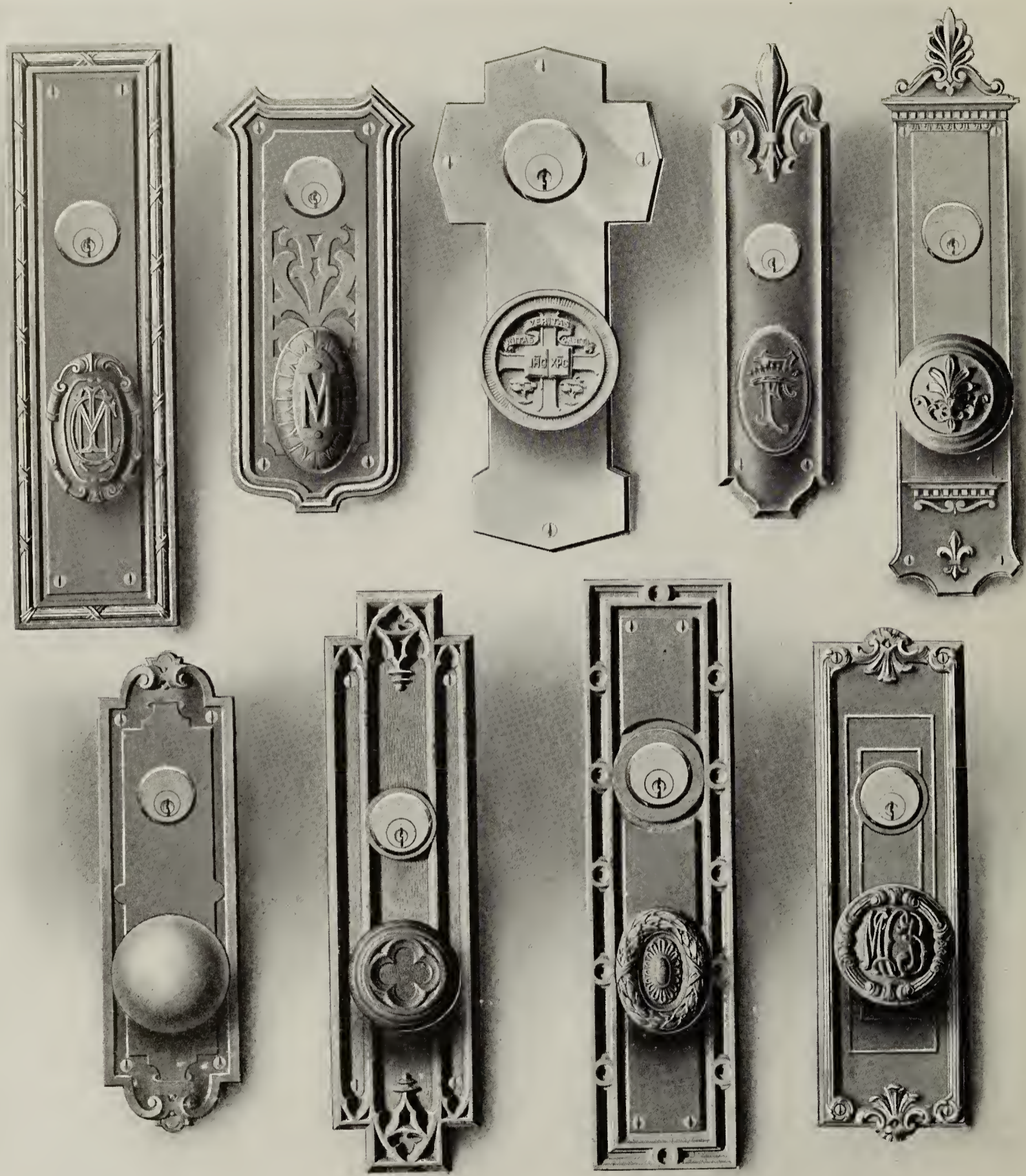


Fig. 96

The Corbin designers make a specialty of artistic interpretation of architects' sketches. They are familiar with the treatment of the detail of ornament in the different periods of art and faithfully reproduce the characteristics of each. When desired, sketches in harmony with the architects' motifs will be submitted.



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